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Elementary Classics

CAESAR

GALLIC WAR II & III

W. G. RUTHERFORD B. A.

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Elementary Classics.

GAI IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIORUM II. III.

Edited, for the use of Schools,

BY

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Caesaris monimenta magni

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PREFACE.

In preparing this edition of the Second and Third Campaigns of Caesar's Gallic War, I have received much assistance from the editions of Schneider, Doberenz, and Kraner and Dittenberger. Schneider is invaluable to every editor of Caesar; and whenever the text of this edition differs from his, it is still generally based upon the information supplied by his critical notes. I have also consulted Herzog, Frigell, Long, Moberly, and Rheinhard. The 'Delphin Caesar' contains a complete and useful Index Verborum. From Kraner I have borrowed the idea of a short introduction on the Roman Army. The extracts from Suetonius will help the student to form some idea of the way in which Caesar put a still finer edge on that marvellous weapon.

I have got some useful hints from the 'Jules César' of the Emperor Napoleon III., and have found Alb. v. Kampen's 'Descriptiones Nobilissimorum apud Classicos Locorum' a very useful series. But it is surprising that the true explanation of Caesar's description of his lines on the Aisne has escaped previous editors.

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CAESAR AND HIS SOLDIERS.

THE following facts, condensed from Suetonius, are interesting, as the nearest approach to contemporary evidence of the impression produced by Caesar's person and character :—

"He is said to have been tall in stature and of a fair complexion. His figure was well-turned; his mouth a little too full; his eyes dark and quick. He enjoyed good health, except that towards the close of his life he was subject to fainting fits, and sometimes awakened in a fright. He was twice seized with epilepsy while transacting business. As to his person he was fastidious and shaved with care. He took his baldness much to heart, as it was often a mark for the jests of detractors, and on that account it was his custom to brush his scanty hair forward on the brow; and of all the honours conferred upon him by Senate and people, none was so gratefully received and so willingly used as the right of always wearing a laurel wreath.

"He had great skill with weapons, and was an excellent horseman. His powers of endurance were incredible. He would head the line of march, sometimes on horseback, more often on foot, his head uncovered both in sunshine and shower. He accomplished very long journeys with amazing rapidity. Travelling without encumbrance and in a hired carriage, he could cover a hundred miles in a day. He would cross rivers by swimming or on skins filled with air, and very often outran the

messengers sent to announce him. In executing enterprises it is hard to say which was greater, his caution or his daring. If he led troops by dangerous routes, it was only after he had thoroughly explored the ground, and he did not transport an army to Britain till he had ascertained in person the harbours of the island and how one sailed to it; but, cautious as he was, when the news reached him that his camp in Germany (*i.e.* Belgium) was besieged, he pushed his way, disguised in native dress, through the outposts of the Gauls to his own men.

"By his personal courage he often rallied troops that had given way, throwing himself before the fugitives, catching them by the throat and turning them round to face the enemy, and that too when the panic was so great that the standard-bearer of a legion threatened to stab him for holding him back, and another left the ensign in his hand.

"He judged of a soldier neither by his manners nor his figure, but only by his strength, and treated him with equal rigour and indulgence; for he did not restrain him in all circumstances and at all times, but only when the enemy was in the neighbourhood. On such occasions he exacted a most rigorous discipline, never announcing the time of march or battle, but insisting that every man at all moments should be ready and waiting for the signal to march in any direction. Such orders he would issue often with no other motive, especially in wet weather and on holidays. And from time to time, telling them that they must watch his movements, he withdrew suddenly by day or night, and added another spell to the day's march in order to exhaust them if they were slow in following him.

"*As to* misdemeanours he did not mark all or

punish them as they deserved, but deserters and mutineers he tracked unrelentingly and punished with extreme severity; he overlooked all other offenders. And sometimes, after a great battle and victory, he relaxed the rigour of military duty and allowed his men to go where they list and act as they pleased; and the boast was often on his lips, that *his* soldiers could fight well even when fresh from the barber. And in addressing them he did not call them soldiers, but by the more winning title of comrades; and he encouraged a taste for gorgeous accoutrements, providing them with arms mounted with gold and silver, both for purposes of display and that from fear of loss they might stick to them the better in battle. Moreover he showed such affection for them that, on hearing of the slaughter that befell the troops of Titurius, he let his beard and hair grow, and did not cut it till he had avenged their death. By such means he attached them to himself and increased their courage. When he engaged in the Civil War, the centurions of each legion offered each of them to provide a horse-soldier out of their prize money; the privates in a body offered to serve without corn or pay, the more well-to-do taking charge of the poorer. And throughout that long struggle not a single man deserted; those who were taken generally refused life if granted to them on condition of serving against him. Hunger and all other hardships, not only when they were blockaded but even when they themselves blockaded others, they endured so well that in the intrenchments at Dyrrachium, when Pompey was shown the kind of bread made of grass by which they kept themselves alive, he remarked that this was fighting with beasts of prey and not with men, and bade it be

taken away quickly and shown to no one, in case the spirit of his troops should be broken by the endurance and persistence of the enemy.

"The bravery with which they fought is attested by the fact that after the one reverse at Dyrrachium they spontaneously asked to be punished, so that their commander considered them more deserving of consolation than punishment. In every other battle, though themselves far inferior in numbers, they easily overcame countless hosts of enemies. Nay, one cohort of the sixth legion, left to garrison a fort, withstood for several hours four of Pompey's legions, almost every man of the band being pierced by the hail of hostile arrows, of which one hundred and thirty thousand were found within the rampart. And no wonder, if one considers the deeds of single soldiers, either of Cassius Scaeva the centurion, or of the private Gaius Acilius, not to speak of more. Scaeva, after his eye was struck out and his thigh and shoulder pierced, his shield being riddled by a hundred and twenty thrusts, kept guard over the gate of a fort entrusted to his care. In the naval battle at Massilia, Acilius had his right hand cut off as he caught the stern of an enemy's ship, but, imitating the bright example of Cynaegirus among the Greeks, leapt on board and drove the enemy before him with the boss of his shield.

"During the ten years of the Gallic Wars they did not once mutiny; during the Civil Wars once or twice, but only to return soon after to their duty, won not so much by the indulgence as by the personal influence of their commander: for on no occasion did he yield to their turbulent humours; nay, always resisted them. Indeed, when the ninth *legion mutinied at* Placentia, although Pompeius

was still in arms, he discharged all the legionaries in disgrace, and was with difficulty induced to reinstate them after many humiliating supplications, and only on condition that the guilty submitted to punishment. Moreover, when the soldiers of the tenth legion, then quartered at Rome, demanded their discharge and asked for rewards in threatening language, which boded serious danger to the city, although the war in Africa was then raging, he went to them at once, in spite of the timid remonstrances of his friends, and discharged them all; but, addressing them as citizens, not as soldiers, by that single word he brought them round and bent them to his will so easily that they at once replied that they were still soldiers, and followed him to Africa of their own accord, and even without his permission. Notwithstanding this devotion, he fined all the ringleaders in a third part of the booty and allotments of land."

TABLE SHOWING THE DATES OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN CAESAR'S LIFE.

	B.C.
Birth	? 100
His father dies . . .	84
By marrying Cinna's daughter allies himself with the Marian party	83
With difficulty escapes being put to death by Sulla	82
Serves with distinction in Asia	81
Returns to Rome on Sulla's death . . .	78
Distinguishes himself as an orator	77
Studies at Rhodes . .	75
Elected Quaestor . . .	68
Marries Pompeia . . .	67
Elected Aedile . . .	65
Restores the trophies of Marius	65
Pontifex Maximus . .	63
Praetor Urbanus; divorces Pompeia	62
Commands in Spain . .	61
Allies himself with Pompey and Crassus . .	60
Consul with Bibulus . .	59
Made governor of Gallia Citerior, Illyricum, and Gallia Ulterior, for five years with four legions	59
Marries Culpurnia, and gives his daughter Julia in marriage to Pompey	59
Conquers the Helvetii and Ariovistus	58
Subjugates the Belgae .	57
War with the Veneti .	56
His command extended for other five years .	55
Expeditions to Germany and Britain . . .	55
Writes his two books 'de Analogia'	55
Again crosses to Britain .	54
Revolt of Nervii and other tribes . . .	54
Death of his daughter Julia	54
Again crosses the Rhine .	53
Revolt of all Central Gaul under Vercingetorix. The rebellion crushed. Pompey becomes alienated	52
Quenches the last embers of revolt in Gaul . .	51
Perhaps writes his Commentaries	51
Organizes Gaul . . .	50
Enters upon the Civil War	49
Subdues Spain. Elected Consul for second time	49
Defeats Pompey at Pharsalus	48
War in Egypt . . .	47
Consul for the third time	46
Conquers the Pompeians at Thapsus, in Africa. Celebrates four triumphs .	46
Elected Dictator for ten years	46
Reforms the calendar .	46
Conquers Pompey's sons at Munda, in Spain. Made perpetual Dictator. .	45
Assassination	44

THE COUNTRY OF THE GAULS.

When Rome was still a little township on the banks of the Tiber, an enterprising band of Greeks sailed westward from Phocaea, in Asia Minor, and planted a trading post near the mouth of the Rhone. It was in 600 B.C. that Massilia was founded, and at this day, almost twenty-five centuries afterwards, Marseilles is the greatest port in the Mediterranean Sea. Her founders little dreamed, as they rowed their old Greek galleys past the mouths of the Tiber, that they were but preparing the way for a stronger race which was being nursed on its banks. Massilia was the first outpost planted by a civilized people in a country which could not unaided reach a high state of civilized life. Like their kinsmen, the Irish, the Gauls possessed many noble and winning qualities, but without intermixture with other races they could not become leaders of men. Much certainly was done by Massilia to open up the commerce of the enormous tract of rich country which lay behind her walls, and along all the rivers and valleys of Gaul there flowed to this flourishing seaport a constant stream of traders, many of whom travelled as far north as Britain.

But the Greek merchants of Massilia were only the forerunners of the Roman armies. Strange to say, when Romans and Gauls first met, the Gauls won the day. The hot fight on the Allia (389 B.C.), in which a marauding host of Gauls crushed the Roman army, was long remembered and bitterly revenged. This Gallic host, which followed up its

victory by taking Rome, was the last of several which had been attracted to the southern side of the Alps. None had advanced so far, and even this last finally settled in Lombardy, near the lands which their kinsmen had already wrested from the children of the soil. These Italian Gauls were conquered by the Romans in the interval between the First and Second Punic Wars, and in 222 B.C. their lands were formed into a Roman Province under the name of Gallia Cisalpina, or Gallia Citerior.

A hundred years (222–121) elapsed before the Romans gained any permanent footing in the Greater Gaul—Gallia Transalpina—that rude land which Massilia had already spent five centuries in making accessible to Mediterranean trade. About 120 B.C., the district to the south of the Cevennes, stretching from the Alps on the east to the upper reaches of the Garonne on the west, was made into a Roman Province. Caesar speaks of it simply as Provincia or Provincia Nostra, but it was afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, from its chief town Narbo—now Narbonne. The modern name Provence shows the vitality of the simpler designation. Till 77 B.C., when Pompeius formed a good road over Mont Genèvre, there had been no direct route between Cisalpine Gaul and the Roman Province north of the great mountain range. Before that time the only military road from Italy to Gaul followed the coast-line, curving round the Gulf of Genoa. In the Third Book we shall find Caesar trying to open up another road, that over the Great St. Bernard and along the Lake of Geneva. His purpose, of course, was to make his new conquests in Central and Northern Gaul more easily accessible.

The Roman Empire in Gaul was confined within the boundaries of the Province till the time of Caesar. Of the state of the rest of Gaul Caesar tells us a great deal, and we learn more from other sources. The term Gallia included much more than France does now. All the country west of the Rhone went by the general name of Gallia. It was split up into three well-marked divisions, or aggregates of tribes—Gallia Celtica, Gallia Belgica, and Aquitania. Gallia Celtica, sometimes simply called Gallia, was bounded on the south by the Roman Province and the Garonne (Garumna), and extended northwards to the Marne (Matrona) and the Seine (Sequana). From the Atlantic and English Channel in the west and north-west, it swept eastward to the sources of the Rhine and the Danube. The portion of Gaul which remained to the north-east was Gallia Belgica, occupied by the Belgae, the bravest people of all Gaul. The portion towards the south, lying between the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the Ocean, was Aquitania. Caesar plainly states that these three peoples were distinguished from one another by language, customs, and laws (*lingua, institutis, legibus*). It is almost certain that the Aquitani were akin to the population of Spain, but it is less easy to determine in what respect the Belgae differed from the Celtic Gauls. They were probably of a Cymric stock, not unmixed with German blood. In other words, they were near kinsmen of the Celtae, the two peoples standing in the same relation to one another as the Welsh, a Cymric race, stand to the Gaels of the Scottish Highlands.

We must always remember, in reading Caesar's account of his campaigns, that ancient Gaul pre-

sented an appearance very different from that of France at the present day. It is true that rude roads connected the towns and villages with one another, and that rough bridges spanned the rivers and streams, but they were used chiefly by the traders from the South, who, in exchange for minerals, furs, cattle, and pastoral products, brought the fiery wines and other luxuries which sapped the strength of the Celtic warriors and depraved their simple habits. Grain was grown only in patches, and the vine was not cultivated at all outside the limits of the Roman Province. Flax seems neither to have been grown nor used. The enterprise of the Greeks of Massilia, and latterly of the Roman landlords in the Province, had turned Gaul south of the Cevennes into a rich garden of cornfields, vineyards, and olive clumps: but the free Celt disdained agriculture. Pastoral husbandry prevailed over the most of Gaul. Much of the country of the Belgae was covered with dense forests, into which traders could with difficulty penetrate, and from which they were sometimes excluded by the policy or ferocity of the native tribes.

In some districts mining was carried on with success, and Caesar mentions that the workers in the copper mines of Aquitania and the iron mines on the Loire were so skilful that they were employed in sieges. They seem also to have acquired considerable skill in working metals. There was one point in which the Gauls showed marked superiority to other nations. In the inland waters of the Mediterranean the oared galley was a serviceable craft, but to contend with the boisterous weather of the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel vessels of a different and stronger build were required. The

people occupying the districts now called Brittany and Normandy were excellent seamen, and seem to have had in their own hands all the carrying trade from Britain. Their vessels not only surpassed the war-galleys of the Romans, but were better fitted for ocean voyages than the sailing ships of Greece and Rome.

The country was fairly populous; perhaps, on the whole, more populous than Wales is at the present day. The towns were not numerous, and served chiefly as trade centres and as rallying-points in war. There was little union among the clans, and even single clans were torn by factions. The king, or chieftain, was not supreme. His power was limited by the Common Council, which Caesar calls *Senatus*. In fact, in some of the southern Celtic States, such as the Sequani and Aedui, the chieftain had been set aside altogether, and his power had passed into the hands of the nobles. The natural results followed. The people were subjected to the caprice of any noble who happened, for the time, to have the upper hand.

Amid all this disunion there was one bond which kept Gaul from falling asunder. This was the bond of a common religion and a common priesthood. The Druids were to ancient Gaul what the Roman Catholic priesthood were to Europe of the Middle Ages. Their chief priest they elected themselves. They had a traditional faith inculcated in schools of their own. They were exempt from taxes and military service. Their great yearly Council was the only Gallic assembly which drew its representatives from all Gaul.

But strong as this bond was, it was not sufficient to weld into one nation the many clans which went

to make up Gallia. We find leagues of several clans, it is true, but never a general league of all the clans of Belgae, Celts, and Aquitanians. And never did a nation need union more. Rome lay on one side, and the hungry hordes of Germany on the other. For years German warriors had been gradually driving the Gauls before them. Field after field of Celtic land east of the Rhine had passed into German hands. The Helvetii had been driven from their old homes in the Black Forest, and had still to fight daily for the land that was left them. Moreover a German host was in the year 59 B.C. already at free quarters in Gaul. Two Celtic clans, the Sequani and Aedui, had quarrelled, and the Sequani had in 71 B.C. called in the aid of the German Prince Ariovistus. The small host with which he came, and which utterly crushed the Aedui, was but the vanguard of a great army of 120,000 men, who made themselves at home in the rich country of the Sequani.

The danger to the Roman Empire was very serious. The migrations of the northern peoples had been the peculiar terror of the southern nations of Europe. In the two years preceding Caesar's birth (100 B.C.) Marius had saved Italy from the innumerable host of Cimbri and Teutones which Gaul and Germany together had sent out to search for new homes. The danger was almost as great now as it had been then. Gaul, weakened by dissension and already stripped of much territory, no longer formed an efficient barrier between Germany and the Roman Empire. A new frontier was required, and in order to make the Empire secure it was necessary to round it off in the north by the subjugation of Gaul. It was at this crisis that Caesar

had himself appointed governor of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum, and the Province. His power was supreme, and entrusted to him first for five years (59–54 B.C.), then for five years longer to the close of 49 B.C. As a great statesman he knew that the safety of the Empire was at stake, and as a consummate general he was able to restore security to the civilized world.

He soon found good reason for interfering in the affairs of Gaul. Fearing to be cut off from Gaul altogether by the settlement of Ariovistus among the Sequani, the Helvetii abandoned their homes and went forth to seek a new country in the West. In his first campaign (58 B.C.) Caesar defeated them, and replaced the remnant in their old homes to repel the encroachments of the Germans. Before the close of the year he had also driven Ariovistus across the Rhine, and cut to pieces his enormous host.

In his second campaign (57 B.C.) he crushed the Belgic League, and reduced to submission its most powerful clans.

In the next year (56 B.C.) he subdued the tribes lying along the English Channel and the north-west coast of Gaul—in fact all the country between the Loire and the Ocean. Through his young officer Publius Crassus he also exacted the submission of Aquitania.

The fourth year (55 B.C.) saw him invading Germany and Britain. Both enterprises seem to have been intended rather to inspire terror of the Roman name than to effect any tangible result.

In the next year (54 B.C.) he again crossed to Britain, but achieved no permanent conquest.

His sixth campaign began in the winter 54–53 B.C.

When Caesar himself was, according to his custom, spending the winter south of the Alps, the tribes lying between the Loire and the Rhone rose and attacked the camps of his legati. The Roman troops were widely distributed. Two legions under the command of the legatus Titurius Sabinus were cut off to a man. But early in 53 B.C. the revolt was quelled and its leaders chastised.

Before the end of the year all Central Gaul had risen in revolt under the brave and skilful leadership of Vercingetorix, chief of the Arverni. In this seventh campaign the Gauls fought well. The resistance was most able and determined, but ended in the complete triumph of the Roman troops. However, it was not till the beginning of the year 50 B.C., his ninth year as governor, that Caesar secured the final submission of all Gaul. So thoroughly was the spirit of the nation broken that it never again rose against the Roman rule. And we need hardly wonder. If we believe the accounts of Caesar himself, he had put more than a million fighting men to death and taken more than a million prisoners.

Much was left for time to settle, but Caesar did not depart from Gaul till he had thrown the country thoroughly open to the influences of Roman civilization. The Germans might stir restlessly behind the Rhine, but they dared no longer cross the great natural barrier selected by Caesar as one boundary of that magnificent empire which he intended soon to rule.

THE ROMAN ARMY.

THE Romans were a nation of soldiers, and it is necessary to know something about the Roman army in order to understand the writings of the greatest Roman general. Every one knows how Rome was not built without bloodshed; and it was by fire and sword, by blood and iron, that she pushed forward year by year the boundaries of her empire. But, except in point of discipline, the legions of Caesar bore little resemblance to the citizen host which Romulus had led to victory seven centuries before. The history of the Roman Army divides itself into periods, but it is impossible to understand accurately the military terms of a later period without knowing something of those which preceded.

We will give a slight outline of the military systems previous to that which was in use when Caesar fought in Gaul. In the time of the kings the order of battle was the phalanx, in which the soldiers formed one compact mass. Camillus, at the beginning of the fourth century B.C., is said to have broken the phalanx up into smaller bodies, called *manipuli*, capable of acting separately, but trained to act in concert. The whole legion was arranged in three lines. The first line was composed of the youngest men, the second of men in the full vigour of life, and the third of veterans. These three lines were called respectively *Hastati*, *Principes*, and *Triarii*, and each contained ten *manipuli*, drawn up separately at a short distance from each other.

The legion so drawn up presented a chequer formation:—

Hastati — — — — — — — — — —
Principes — — — — — — — — — —
Triarii — — — — — — — — — —

Each *manipulus* was divided into two *centuriae*, each of which was commanded by a *centurio*. The centurion commanding the right wing (*centurio prior*) had command of the whole maniple. Under him was the centurion in command of the left wing (*centurio posterior*). The men of each legion were distributed among thirty maniples. Light troops (*velites*) were attached, twenty to each century. Thus in tabular form:—

Hastati	10 maniples of	120 men	= 20 centuries of	60 men	= 1200
Principes	10 „	„ 120	„ = 20 „	„ 60	„ = 1200
Triarii	10 „	„ 60	„ = 20 „	„ 30	„ = 600
	30		60		3000
	To every century 20 velites				1200
					4200

In the chequer formation the intervals between the maniples were of the same length as the front of a maniple, and were utilized in the following way:—The first line, when compelled to retire, drew off between the intervals of the Principes, while the Principes advanced to the attack. Meanwhile the Triarii remained kneeling behind their shields. If the Principes were also forced to give way, they retired upon the Triarii, who received them and the Hastati into the intervals between their maniples, and advanced in one long unbroken line upon *the enemy*.

Attached to the legion were three hundred cavalry. They were divided into ten *turmae*, or squadrons of thirty men, each *turma* being commanded by three *decuriones* and three subordinate officers, called *optiones*. 5

The Allies (*Socii*)—that is, the Italian States subject to Rome—had to supply as many infantry soldiers as Rome sent into the field, and three times as many cavalry. From the fact that in battle they were placed upon the wings of the Roman 10 legions, they were sometimes designated by the words *ala*, *alarii*, or *cohortes alariae*. A fifth part of their infantry and a third part of their cavalry formed a select body called *extraordinarii*, or *cohortes extraordinariae*. 15

Both Romans and Allies were equipped in the same manner. Of defensive armour all three lines of the legion had the full suit. It consisted of helmet, shield, cuirass, and greaves. The helmet was of iron (*cassis*), or of leather mounted with bronze (*galea*), 20 and was sometimes furnished with a crest (*crista*) of red or black feathers. The iron helmet gradually superseded the helmet of leather, but the word *galea* replaced *cassis*. The shield (*scutum*) was of strong wood covered with hide. It was about four feet 25 long and two and a half broad, and bent round so as to present a convex outside. It had a metal rim at each end, and an iron boss (*umbo*) in the middle. The cuirass (*lorica*) appears to have varied much in material and shape. It was sometimes 30 made of plaits or thick strips of leather overlapping one another, the chest being protected by a plate of iron about nine inches square. Under the Empire it was generally formed of two plates of metal over the chest, and long flexible bands of 35

steel over the shoulders and round the waist. The greaves (*ocreae*) reached to the knee or above it, and were commonly of bronze. It soon became customary to wear only one, the left leg being seldom exposed by a swordsman covered with a shield.

The offensive armour consisted of two weapons. One was the short, straight, two-edged Spanish sword (*gladius Hispanus*), adapted for stabbing rather than for cutting. It hung by a leather belt (*balteus*) over the shoulder, or from a girdle (*cingulum*). Private soldiers wore the sword on the right side, in order that the shield, which was carried on the left arm, might not prevent its being easily drawn. Officers, who carried no shields, carried the sword, as is now done, on the left side. Each of the Triarii carried the long pike (*hasta*), which had originally been confined to the Hastati. The Hastati and the Principes carried the *pilum*. The pilum was only used as a missile, and consisted of a wooden shaft about one and a half inch thick and four and a half feet long. The iron part of the weapon was as long as the wood, but since it came down over the shaft the whole measured about six and three-quarter feet in length. Soft iron was used in its construction, that by bending in the shield or other armour of the enemy it might hamper his movements, and when pulled out become unserviceable.

The cavalry wore an iron cuirass, a helmet, and leather leggings. They carried a serviceable shield, a heavy lance, and a long sword.

Such were the formation and equipment of the Roman Army till the time of Marius, about 100 B.C. Even before that date some considerable changes had been made. The manipuli had been massed

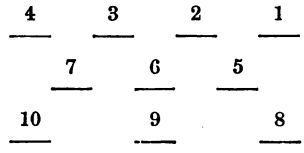
into larger bodies, called *cohortes*, each cohort containing six centuries or three maniples — one maniple of Hastati, one of Principes, and one of Triarii. Moreover, the hasta was transferred from the Hastati to the Triarii; and at one time the Triarii must have carried the pilum when the other two lines were armed with the hasta. For the two first lines are occasionally designated *antepilani;* and the first centurion of the legion, who was also the first of the Triarii, was called *primipilus*, or *primi pili centurio*, a name which he always retained.

The military period into which Caesar's campaigns fall began with the reforms of Marius. The lower classes of the Roman populace, who had hitherto been excluded from service, were now made eligible, and even freedmen (*libertini*) were admitted to the legions. The division into Hastati, Principes, and Triarii entirely disappeared. The pilum became the common weapon of all legionaries. The cohort displaced the maniple as the basis of the military formation. As a result of the Social War (91–89 B.C.) the Socii Italici became Roman citizens, and from that date the distinction between *legiones* and *Socii* was dropped. A Roman Army now consisted of Romans and auxiliary troops. There were no Velites. All legionary soldiers were *milites gravis armaturae*. In Caesar's army all light troops (*milites levis armaturae*) are auxiliaries. Such were the slingers (*funditores*), who shot stones (*lapides*) or lead bullets (*glandes*), and the archers (*sagittarii*). They came principally from Crete and the Balearic islands. The cavalry consisted wholly of foreign troops—Gauls, Germans, Spaniards. Some were attached to the legions in the old fashion. The rest formed an arm distinct from the legion. Hence

such phrases as *legionarii equites.* They were commanded by a Roman, and subdivided into alae, which were commanded by *praefecti equitum*, generally Romans, sometimes men of the same race as their troop. The alae were split up into turmae and decuriae.

Though the full strength of a legion was from 4500 to 5000 infantry, it usually fell far short of these numbers. One of Caesar's legions on active service would rarely number more than 3000 or 3600 men. Such a legion contained 10 cohorts of 300 to 360 men, each cohort 3 maniples of 100 to 120 men, each maniple 2 centuries of 50 to 60 men. The men stood ten deep. For *centuria*, which does not occur often, *ordo* is sometimes used. Thus, *ducere ordinem* means "to be a centurion."

On the field of battle the cohorts were commonly drawn up in a triple formation. Of the ten cohorts four formed the first line, three the second, and three the third. A space equal to the length of the front of a cohort separated the cohorts of each of the first two lines from one another, and each line from that behind.



This is the *triplex acies*, so often mentioned by Caesar. The best troops of the legion were assigned to the first cohort.

Other formations were (1) the straight line;

(2) the wedge, *cuneus;* (3) the *orbis*, a solid or hollow square, adopted in cases when the enemy was much superior in numbers.

The order in which troops on the march were arranged varied with the circumstances. When no danger was apprehended, the army marched in single column, each legion followed by its own baggage, and the cavalry riding either on the flanks or rear. In an enemy's country the great length of such a column would have invited an attack, and it was abandoned. The baggage trains of the separate legions were now thrown together, and, having been increased by the packs of the men, were placed in the centre. The troops marched ready for fight.

By marching in battle array we understand the *acies triplex* retained. The four cohorts of the first line formed the first column; the 5th, 6th, 7th, the second column; and the 8th, 9th, 10th, the third column. In case of attack, each column had only to deploy right and left in order to present the customary order of battle.

The *agmen quadratum* was a hollow square, corresponding to the *orbis* on the field of battle. It was used in the neighbourhood of the enemy, especially if cavalry or light troops were hovering round. The baggage was placed in the middle.

Officers of a Roman Army.—The commander-in-chief before proceeding on a campaign received by a *lex curiata*, or law of the old Patrician assembly, the ratification of his *imperium militare.* He then took the vows in the Capitol, and assumed the *paludamentum* or cloak of scarlet wool embroidered with gold—the exclusive badge of his office. He was *dux belli*, but the number of his troops was settled by the Senate, which also reserved to itself the

power of recalling him, of making peace, and settling other important questions. But in Gaul Caesar was autocratic, and could increase his forces at pleasure; make war or conclude peace without consulting the Senate.

The *legati* were adjutants of the *Imperator*. They were commonly appointed by the Senate, and were generally three in number. Caesar had ten in Gaul. They belonged to the order of Senators. They were required to yield unquestioning obedience to the Imperator, and were responsible to him. Hence they were chary of beginning enterprises of which the success was not assured. Their successes were ascribed to their commander, as he was answerable for the failure of his adjutants. They commanded divisions in the field, and occasionally held independent commands.

The Quaestors (*quaestores*) had charge of the military chest, and were expected to value and dispose of the booty. Thus it was the quaestors who sold prisoners of war to the dealers (*mangones*) who followed the army. They were occasionally entrusted with a command.

Of the legionary officers the *tribuni militares*, or *militum*, held the highest rank. There were six to each legion. Some were chosen by the people; the rest were selected by the commander-in-chief. Caesar's tribuni were probably all chosen by himself. They were of knightly rank, and in their election family influence and personal friendship had more weight than military ability and experience. Of Caesar's tribuni C. Volusenus Quadratus is the only one who is mentioned with commendation. We read of them sometimes as the leaders of small detachments, sometimes as entrusted with administrative duties.

The *praefecti militum*, who before the Social War had held the same office among the Socii as the tribuni among the Romans, were now nominated by the commander-in-chief, and were deputed to command auxiliary troops and perform other services. Like the tribuni, they were of equestrian rank.

The sixty centurions of the legion were selected by the commander-in-chief. Originally their rank varied according as they belonged to the Triarii, Principes, or Hastati, and to the first or second century of the maniple. The old titles were retained in the cohort formation when the division into Hastati, Principes, and Triarii had practically disappeared. Each of the three lines of the legion had, according to p. xx, 10 maniples and 20 centuries, also 20 centurions, *i.e.* 10 *priores* and 10 *posteriores*. Thus the last centurion in the legion was *decimus hastatus posterior*, and so on, *e.g.*:—

60, 59 ...	... 51	decimus, nonus ...	... primus hastat. post.
50, 49 ...	... 41	decimus, nonus ...	... primus hastat. prior.
40, 39 ...	... 31	decimus, nonus ...	... primus princeps post.
30, 29 ...	... 21	decimus, nonus ...	... primus princ. prior.
20, 19 ...	... 11	decimus, nonus ...	... primus pilus post.
10, 9 ...	... 2	decimus, nonus ...	... secundus pilus prior.

The first centurion of the whole legion was called *primus pilus*, *primipilus*, or *primi pili centurio*, the *prior* being omitted. *Pilus* is substituted for *triarius*, and is occasionally used as equivalent to *ordo* in the case of Triarii, e.g. *primum pilum ducere*, B. G. v. 35. Centurions wore a distinguishing badge on their helmet, and carried a vine wand (*vitis*) as a staff of office.

Soldiers who had been discharged after serving their time might be again called to service by a

special summons of the commander-in-chief. They were then named *evocati*. They were exempted from pioneer and sentinel duty, and were sometimes allowed to use horses on the march. They enjoyed the same rank and sometimes the same pay as centurions.

The *fabri* or engineers formed a separate corps, under the *praefectus fabrûm*. The engines of war were entrusted to their charge.

Legionaries when sent out to pick up intelligence, if single, were termed *speculatores;* if in parties, *exploratores*.

The clothing of a Roman soldier was very simple. Instead of the cumbrous toga, he wore the *sagum* or *sagulum*, a short cloak reaching only to the knee. It left the right side of the body open, and was fastened at the shoulder by a buckle. Under this was the *tunica*, which was kept in place by the *cingulum*, which sometimes supported the sword. The *caligae* were half-boots reaching to the middle of the leg. The soles were studded with great nails.

Light though this clothing was, the Roman soldier had always enough to carry. When on the march, he was little better than a beast of burden. He carried his armour and everything that he used. The weight of his pack alone (*sarcinae*) was sixty Roman *librae*, or about forty-five English pounds. It consisted of provisions for half a month, several stakes (*valli*), a saw, basket, spade, hatchet, and a vessel for cooking. These *vasa* and *cibaria* were generally carried on one of the valli over the left shoulder, while the left arm supported the shield. The right hand grasped the two pila, and the helmet hung on the breast or back. In the event of battle the *sarcinae* were thrown together and entrusted to

the charge of a guard (*praesidium*). Without sarcinae the soldier is said to be *expeditus;* with them, *impeditus*. By *impedimenta*, on the other hand, was meant such baggage as tents, handmills, and military engines. The wagons and beasts of burden were included in the term. On the first signal for march the tents were struck and the baggage packed (*vasa conclamare, colligere*); on the second, everything was got ready; and on the third, the whole army was set in motion.

The standards of the legion were numerous. Originally each maniple had its own standard. In fact it was from the wisp of hay which formed its first rude ensign that the *manipulus* was named. It was in Marius' time that the eagle (*aquila*) became the principal standard of the legion. The bird was represented with wings outspread, perched on a wooden pole. The centurions took care to select one of the strongest and bravest legionaries as standard-bearer (*aquilifer*). Over his helmet the head and skin of some wild beast was so worn that the face appeared between its jaws. He was attached to the first cohort and was under the eye of the first centurion of the legion. Thus the eagle was always in the van. In the same way the standard of each subdivision of the legion was placed in front of that division, and by this fact many phrases are explained:—*Signa inferre* is to attack: *signa proferre, promovere*, to advance: *signa convertere*, to wheel: *signa referre*, to retreat: *signa conferre*, to engage or to concentrate: *signa convellere, efferre, tollere*, to break up: *a signis discedere*, to desert: *manipulos ad signa continere*, to keep the men together. In camp the eagle was placed beside the general's quarters in a little chapel which had the privileges

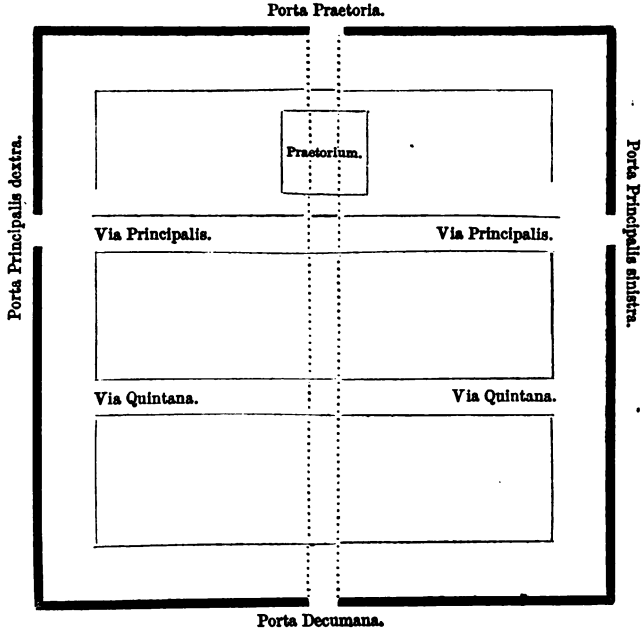
of sanctuary; and on the field it was defended with a devotion as loyal as that which an English regiment shows for its colours.

The *vexillum* differed from other signa in being more of a banner. It was a square piece of coloured cloth extended on a frame. The cavalry used it; and legionaries when told off for some special duty were combined under a vexillum, the signa remaining with the legion. The signal for battle was given by hanging out a red banner (*vexillum*) from the general's quarters.

A Roman army never halted for the night without entrenching itself. Towards the end of the day's march a detachment was sent on in front to select a spot for encampment. A favourite site was the slope of a hill, especially if wood, water, and grass were abundant in its neighbourhood. The lines were marked out with such accuracy that on the arrival of the troops not only might they begin the entrenchments without delay, but each man knew exactly where he was quartered for the night. The sketch on the next page will make the main lines of the camp easily intelligible.

The camp lay four square, and each side was pierced by a gateway. From the Porta Praetoria to the Porta Decumana there ran a road fifty feet broad, dividing the camp lengthwise into two equal parts. The gates on the right and left of the camp were joined by another and broader road, called Via Principalis, which divided the camp into two unequal parts, one-third and two-thirds respectively. The larger part was assigned to the legionaries, and was itself cut in two by the Via Quintana. The other contained the Praetorium or general's quarters, and the quarters of the legati, quaestores, and tri-

buni. The picked troops were also stationed here. As a rule this was the side nearest the enemy, the Porta Decumana being furthest removed and on the highest ground. Between the rampart and the



tents a space of 200 feet was always left unoccupied (*intervallum*). By this means the enemy was prevented from firing the tents, and room was left for the deploying of the troops. The rampart was called

vallum or *agger*, and was formed by the earth flung out of the trench (*fossa*). The stakes (*valli*) carried by the soldiers were used to form a sort of breast-work or chevaux de frise on the top. The trench was ordinarily twelve feet broad by nine feet deep. The tents (*tentoria*) were made of skins—hence such phrases as *sub pellibus esse, sub pellibus habere milites*—and held ten men, who formed a mess (*contubernium, contubernales*). In a winter camp the tents were replaced by neat huts (*hibernacula*), thatched with straw (*casae stramentariae*). Great precautions were taken against a surprise. One or two cohorts were thrown forward in front of the gates *in statione*, and a turma of horse acted as patrols. The general name for pickets is *excubitores; vigiliae* are night-guards. The night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided into four equal spaces called *vigiliae*, and the outposts (*vigiliae*) were shifted at the end of each. *Vigiliae* were small outposts of four men or so, while *stationes* were whole detachments. *Custodiae* or *custodes* were sentinels intended to guard some particular point. The watchword or countersign (*tessera*) was passed round in writing.

We have seen that the *impedimenta* of a Roman army contained the elements of a siege train, but much was left to the ingenuity and labour of the soldiers. Occasionally a weakly-fortified town was taken by a *coup de main*. The trench was filled with earth (*agger*) and fascines (*crates*), the gates broken in, and the walls undermined. Strong positions, badly provisioned, were generally invested and reduced by hunger. Besides these two methods, there was the third of a regular siege, employed against well-provisioned and strongly-fortified towns. The *agger* formed a prominent feature in such a siege.

This was a mound begun at some distance from the wall, and gradually pushed forward, rising in height all the time, so that when completed it might form an inclined plane to the top of the wall. Moveable towers (*turres ambulatoriae*) were rolled forward on its slope, and from them archers and javelin-throwers rained down missiles on the defenders. When it was found impossible to construct an *agger*, the ground was simply levelled by shooting rubbish (*agger*) into the hollows, and the towers were moved forward over the prepared ground. The lower stories (*tabulata*) served to protect the men who worked the battering-rams, and the higher sheltered troops, while bridges (*sambucae*) were thrown across to the wall. The defenders tried to destroy them by fire or by masses of wood or stone discharged from engines.

To protect the besiegers in their operations, several kinds of sheds were employed. Of these *plutei* were simply moveable coverts, behind which the soldiers crouched. The *vinea*, *testudo*, and *musculus* were true sheds or mantlets, covered with raw hides, as a protection from fire, and pushed forward to shelter working parties. The ram (*aries*) was a strong beam from 60 to 180 feet long, ending in an iron head. It was suspended from a horizontal beam raised on two upright timbers, and was set in motion from behind.

We must not confuse *testudo*, a mantlet, with another use of the word, common enough in describing sieges. A scaling-party would protect itself in the advance over the open by forming a roof with shields. Each man held his shield firmly over his head, making it rise slightly towards the front. The front rank stood erect, and the rows behind

stooped more and more till the last. As the shields were locked, the whole formed a compact covering like the shell of a tortoise.

Other contrivances were the *falces murales* or strong sickles affixed to long poles, and used to tear down stones and stockades; the *tolleno* or crane, by which men were lifted on to the walls; the *terebra* or borer, used to bore into the walls; and *tormenta* or missile engines. *Tormenta* included engines for discharging darts (*catapultae*), and those which hurled masses of stone (*ballistae*).

The mine (*cuniculus*) also played an important part in sieges, the defenders undermining the *agger* by its means, and the besiegers using it to effect a breach in the walls.

GAI IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS SECUNDUS.

CAMPAIGN OF THE YEAR 57 B.C.

The subjugation of the Western Belgae, 1–15. The defeat of the Nervii, 16–28. The conquest of the Aduatuci, 29–33. Submission of the sea-board and results of the campaign, 34–35.

The Belgian League and its causes.

1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanum coniurare obsidesque inter se dare. Coniurandi has esse causas: primum quod vererentur, ne omni pacata Gallia ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur; deinde, quod ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur, partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Gallia versari noluerant, ita populi Romani exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, ab nonnullis etiam, quod in Gallia a potentioribus atque iis, qui ad condu-

cendos homines facultates habebant, vulgo regna occupabantur, qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro consequi poterant. **2.** His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit et inita aestate in interiorem Galliam qui deduceret, Quintum Pedium legatum misit. Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit. Dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, uti ea, quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. Hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos proficiscere-tur. Re frumentaria comparata castra movet diebusque circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

Caesar reaches Belgium early in the summer.

3. Eo cum de improviso celeriusque omni opinione venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliae ex Belgis sunt, ad eum legatos Iccium et Andecumborium, primos civitatis, miserunt, qui dicerent se suaque omnia in fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani permittere, neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse neque contra populum Romanum coniurasse, paratosque esse et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento ceterisque rebus iuvare; reliquos omnes Belgas in armis esse, Germanosque, qui cis Rhenum incolant, sese cum his coniunxisse, tantumque esse *eorum omnium* furorem, ut ne Suessiones quidem,

The Remi welcome him,

fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eodem iure et isdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint, quin cum his consentirent.

and furnish him with a description of the Belgic tribes and a list of their forces.

4. Cum ab his quaereret, quae civitates quantaeque in armis essent et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat: plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis Rhenumque antiquitus traductos propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse Gallosque, qui ea loca incolerent, expulisse solosque esse, qui patrum nostrorum memoria omni Gallia vexata Teutonos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint; qua ex re fieri, uti earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiritus in re militari sumerent. De numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, propterea quod propinquitatibus affinitatibusque coniuncti, quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cognoverint. Plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere: hos posse conficere armata milia centum, pollicitos ex eo numero electa sexaginta, totius belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones suos esse finitimos; fines latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud eos fuisse regem nostra etiam memoria Divitiacum, totius Galliae potentissimum, qui cum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit: nunc esse regem Galbam:

ad hunc propter iustitiam prudentiamque suam totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri; oppida habere numero duodecim, polliceri milia armata quinquaginta; totidem Nervios, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur longissimeque absint; quindecim milia Atrebates, Ambianos decem milia, Morinos quinque et viginti milia, Menapios septem milia, Caletos decem milia, Veliocasses et Viromanduos totidem, Aduatucos decem et novem milia; Condrusos, Eburones, Caeroesos, Paemanos, qui uno nomine Germani appellantur, arbitrari ad quadraginta milia.

Caesar takes up a strong position on the river Aisne.

5. Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione prosecutus omnem senatum ad se convenire principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci iussit. Quae omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Divitiacum Aeduum magnopere cohortatus docet, quanto opere rei publicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, ne cum tanta multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. Id fieri posse, si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint et eorum agros populari coeperint. His mandatis eum ab se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se venire vidit neque iam longe abesse ab iis, quos miserat, exploratoribus et ab Remis cognovit, flumen Axonam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum *traducere* maturavit, atque ibi castra posuit. Quae

res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat et post eum quae essent, tuta ab hostibus reddebat et, commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus ut sine periculo ad eum portari possent, efficiebat. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit et in altera parte fluminis Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallo fossaque duodeviginti pedum munire iubet.

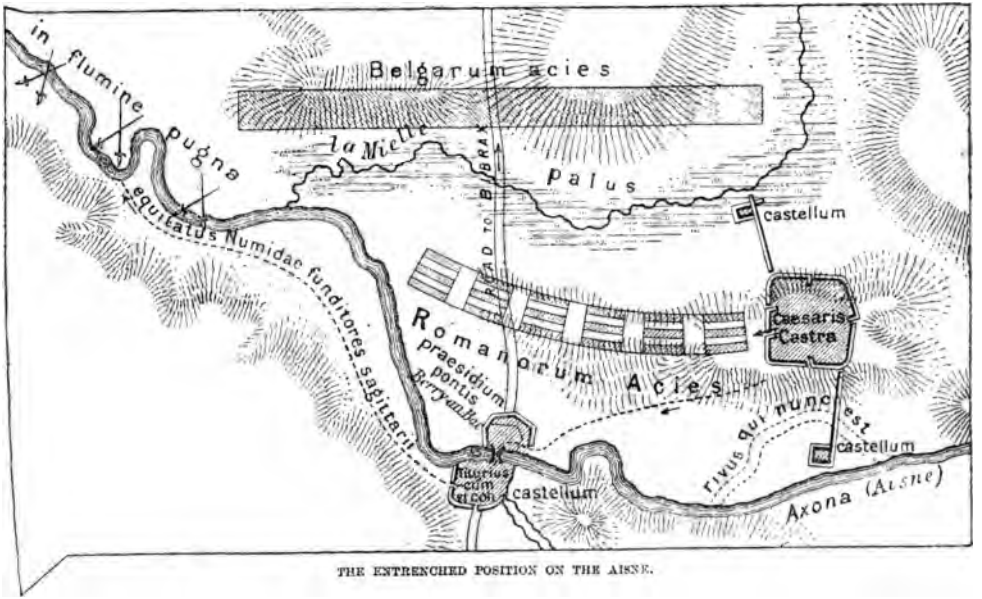
6. Ab his castris oppidum Remorum nomine Bibrax aberat milia passuum octo. Id ex itinere magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt. Aegre eo die sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum oppugnatio est haec. Ubi circumiecta multitudine hominum totis moenibus undique in murum lapides iaci coepti sunt murusque defensoribus nudatus est, testudine facta portas succedunt murumque subruunt. Quod tum facile fiebat. Nam cum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli. Cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius, Remus summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, qui tum oppido praefuerat, unus ex iis, qui legati de pace ad Caesarem venerant, nuntium ad eum mittit: nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse. **7.** Eo de media nocte Caesar isdem ducibus usus, qui nuntii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas sagittarios et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis

The Belgae almost succeed in taking Bibrax;

but, being prevented by Caesar, march upon his position.

mittit; quorum adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morati agrosque
5 Remorum depopulati omnibus vicis aedificiisque, quos adire potuerant, incensis ad castra Caesaris omnibus copiis contenderunt et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt; quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus pas-
10 suum octo in latitudinem patebant. **8.** Caesar primo et propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis proelio supersedere statuit; cotidie tamen equestribus proeliis, quid hostis virtute posset et
15 quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura opportuno atque idoneo, quod is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex planitie editus tantum adversus in latitudinem
20 patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, atque ex utraque parte lateris deiectus habebat et in fronte leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ab utroque latere eius collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum quadrin-
25 gentorum et ad extremas fossas castella constituit ibique tormenta collocavit, ne, cum aciem instruxisset, hostes, quod tantum multitudine poterant, a lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent. *Hoc facto duabus* legionibus, quas proxime con-

Situation of the Roman camp.



THE ENTRENCHED POSITION ON THE AISNE.

scripserat, in castris relictis, ut, si quo opus esset, subsidio duci possent, reliquas sex legiones pro castris in acie constituit. Hostes item suas copias ex castris eductas instruxerant. **9.** Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi fieret, ut impeditos adgrederentur, parati in armis erant. Interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. Ubi neutri transeundi initium faciunt, secundiore equitum proelio nostris Caesar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est. Ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum traducere conati sunt eo consilio, ut, si possent, castellum, cui praeerat Quintus Titurius legatus, expugnarent pontemque interscinderent; si minus potuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno nobis usui ad bellum gerendum erant, commeatuque nostros prohiberent.

The enemy try to turn Caesar's position.

10. Caesar certior factus ab Titurio omnem equitatum et levis armaturae Numidas, funditores sagittariosque pontem traducit atque ad eos contendit. Acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos nostri in flumine adgressi magnum eorum numerum occiderunt: per eorum corpora reliquos audacissime transire conantes multitudine telorum repulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equi*tatu circumventos* interfecerunt. Hostes ubi et de

They fail, and resolve to retreat.

expugnando oppido et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causa viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, concilio convocato constituerunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque reverti et, quorum in fines primum Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, ut potius in suis quam in alienis finibus decertarent et domesticis copiis rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod Divitiacum atque Aeduos finibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare cognoverant. His persuaderi, ut diutius morarentur neque suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat. **11.** Ea re constituta secunda vigilia magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi nullo certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. Hac re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita insidias veritus, quod, qua de causa discederent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. Prima luce confirmata re ab exploratoribus omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen moraretur, praemisit. His Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legatos praefecit Titum Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit. Hi novissimos adorti et multa milia passuum prosecuti magnam multitudinem eorum

The retreat becomes a rout.

fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat, consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent, priores, quod abesse a periculo viderentur neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent. Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, sub occasumque solis destiterunt seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.

Caesar receives the submission of the Suessiones,

12. Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit. Id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non potuit. Castris munitis vineas agere quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare coepit. Interim omnis ex fuga Suessionum multitudo in oppidum proxima nocte convenit. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere iacto turribusque constitutis magnitudine operum, quae neque viderant ante Galli neque audierant, et celeritate Romanorum permoti legatos ad Caesarem de deditione mittunt et, petentibus Remis, ut conservarentur, impetrant.

and marches against the Bellovaci.

13. Caesar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis armisque

omnibus ex oppido traditis in deditionem Suessiones accepit exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit. Qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinque abesset, omnes maiores natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere et voce significare coeperunt, sese in eius fidem ac potestatem venire neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus suo more pacem ab Romanis petierunt.

Divitiacus intercedes for them,

14. Pro his Divitiacus (nam post discessum Belgarum dimissis Aeduorum copiis ad eum reverterat) facit verba: Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse: impulsos a suis principibus, qui dicerent Aeduos a Caesare in servitutem redactos omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, et ab Aeduis defecisse et populo Romano bellum intulisse. Qui eius consilii principes fuissent, quod intellegerent, quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britanniam profugisse. Petere non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Aeduos, ut sua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si fecerit, Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum; quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.

and obtains their pardon. Character of the Nervii,

15. Caesar honoris Divitiaci atque Aeduorum causa sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit; quod

erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate atque hominum multitudine praestabat, sexcentos obsides poposcit. His traditis omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit, qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant; quorum de natura moribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat: Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus; nihil pati vini reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent: esse homines feros magnaeque virtutis: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano dedidissent patriamque virtutem proiecissent: confirmare sese neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem pacis accepturos. **16.** Cum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inveniebat ex captivis Sabim flumen ab castris suis non amplius milia passuum decem abesse: trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedisse adventumque ibi Romanorum exspectare una cum Atrebatis et Viromanduis, finitimis suis (nam his utrisque persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur); exspectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias atque esse in itinere: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur in eum locum coniecisse, quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset. **17.** His rebus cognitis exploratores centuriones*que praemittit,* qui locum idoneum castris deligant.

who prepare to meet him.

They utilize the natural advantages of their position.

Cum ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem secuti una iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt atque his demonstrarunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra venisset reliquaeque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa impedimentisque direptis futurum, ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent. Adiuvabat etiam eorum consilium, qui rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis), quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si praedandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, crebris in latitudinem ramis enatis et rubis sentibusque interiectis effecerant, ut instar muri hae sepes munimentum praeberent, quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset. His rebus cum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum consilium Nervii existimaverunt. **18.** Loci natura erat haec, quem locum nostri castris delegerant. Collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari adclivitate collis nascebatur adversus huic et

Description of the spot selected for the Roman camp.

contrarius, passus circiter ducentos infimus apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant; in aperto loco secundum flumen
5 paucae stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium. **19.**

Before the battle.

Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequebatur omnibus copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant. Nam
10 quod ad hostis adpropinquabat, consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocarat; inde duae legiones, quae proxume conscriptae erant, totum agmen claudebant praesidioque impedimentis erant.
15 Equites nostri cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi cum hostium equitatu proelium commiserunt. Cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius, quam
20 quem ad finem porrecta loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent, interim legiones sex, quae primae venerant, opere dimenso castra munire coeperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab his, qui in silvis abditi latebant, visa sunt,
25 quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, ita, ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt impetumque in *nostros equites* fecerunt. His facile pulsis ac pro-

turbatis incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur. Eadem autem celeritate adverso colle ad nostra castra atque eos, qui in opere occupati erant, contenderunt. **20.** Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurri oporteret, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitas et successus hostium impediebat. His difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret, non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere, quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant. **21.** Caesar necessariis rebus imperatis ad cohortandos milites, quam in partem fors obtulit, decucurrit et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione cohortatus, quam uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent neu perturbarentur animo hostiumque impetum fortiter

The difficulties of the situation.

Arrangement of the Roman troops due to chance

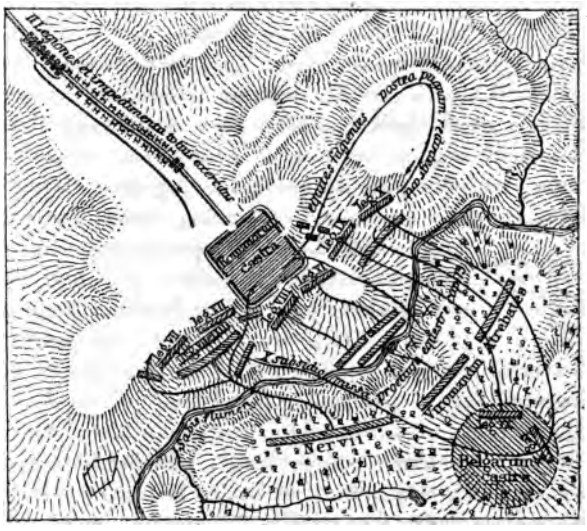
sustinerent, quod non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici posset, proelii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causa profectus pugnantibus occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrudenda tempus defuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem casu devenit quaeque prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

and the features of the ground.

22. Instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura deiectusque collis et necessitas temporis, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, cum diversis legionibus aliae alia in parte hostibus resisterent, sepibusque densissimis, ut ante demonstravimus, interiectis prospectus impediretur, neque certa subsidia collocari neque, quid in quaque parte opus esset, provideri neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant. Itaque in tanta rerum iniquitate fortunae quoque eventus varii sequebantur.

Three distinct battles going on at the same time.

23. Legionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque confectos Atrebates (nam his ea pars obvenerat) celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt et transire conantes insecuti gladiis magnam partem *eorum impeditam* interfecerunt. Ipsi transire



THE BATTLE WITH THE NERVII.

flumen non dubitaverunt et in locum iniquum progressi rursus resistentes hostes redintegrato proelio in fugam coniecerunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. At totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, cum in dextro cornu legio duodecima et non magno ab ea intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine duce Boduognato, qui summam imperii tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt; quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum castrorum locum petere coepit.

Flight of the light troops and the Treveri horsemen.

24. Eodem tempore equites nostri levisque armaturae pedites, qui cum iis una fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos dixeram, cum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant, et calones, qui ab decumana porta ac summo iugo collis nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, praedandi causa egressi, cum respexissent et hostes in nostris castris versari vidissent, praecipites fugae sese mandabant. Simul eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treveri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causa ab *civitate ad Caesarem* missi venerant, cum multitu-

dine hostium castra nostra compleri, nostras legiones premi et paene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus domum contenderunt; Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos civitati renuntiaverunt. **25.** Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri signisque in unum locum collatis duodecimae legionis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit, quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis, in his primipilo P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut iam se sustinere non posset, reliquos esse tardiores et nonnullos ab novissimis deserto proelio excedere ac tela vitare, hostis neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntes intermittere et ab utroque latere instare et rem esse in angusto vidit neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem processit centurionibusque nominatim appellatis reliquos cohortatus milites signa inferre et manipulos laxare iussit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent. Cuius adventu spe illata militibus ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam

The right wing rallied by Caesar in person.

in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est. **26.** Caesar cum septimam legionem, quae iuxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit, ut paulatim sese legiones coniungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto cum alius alii subsidium ferret, neque timerent, ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum, quae in novissimo agmine praesidio impedimentis fuerant, proelio nuntiato cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, et T. Labienus castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt. **27.** Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, ut nostri etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent; tum calones perterritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis occurrerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnae se legionariis militibus praeferrent. At hostes etiam in extrema spe salutis tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent,

The 13th and 14th legions. Labienus sends the 10th to succour Caesar.

Last struggles of the enemy.

proximi iacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his deiectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros conicerent et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat. **28.** Hoc proelio facto et prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto maiores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, hac pugna nuntiata, cum victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium, qui supererant, consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus sexaginta vix ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit et finitimis imperavit, ut ab iniuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

Their losses and submission.

29. Aduatuci, de quibus supra scripsimus, cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nerviis venirent, hac pugna nuntiata ex itinere domum reverterunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis sua omnia in unum oppidum egregio natura

The town and history of the Aduatuci.

munitum contulerunt. Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, una ex parte leniter adclivis aditus in latitudinem non amplius ducentorum pedum relinquebatur; quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant; tum magni ponderis saxa et praeacutas trabes in muro collocarant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, qui, cum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, iis impedimentis, quae secum agere ac portare non poterant, citra flumen Rhenum depositis custodiam ex suis ac praesidio sex milia hominum una reliquerunt. Hi post eorum obitum multos annos a finitimis exagitati, cum alias bellum inferrent, alias illatum defenderent, consensu eorum omnium pace facta hunc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt. **30.** Ac primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant parvulisque proeliis cum nostris contendebant; postea vallo pedum duodecim, in circuitu quindecim milium crebrisque castellis circummuniti oppido sese continebant. Ubi vineis actis aggere exstructo turrim procul constitui viderunt, primum irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, quod tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio instrueretur: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim homines tantulae staturae (nam plerumque omnibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est) *tanti oneris turrim* muro sese collocare confiderent?

They are invested,

31. Ubi vero moveri et adpropinquare moenibus viderunt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: non existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent, se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt. Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suae virtuti invidere; a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent. Sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a populo Romano pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuessent.

but make offers of submission.

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: Se magis consuetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum si prius, quam murum aries attigisset, se dedidissent: sed deditionis nullam esse condicionem nisi armis traditis. Se id, quod in Nerviis fecisset, facturum finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dediticiis populi Romani iniuriam inferrent. Re nuntiata ad suos, quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt. Armorum magna multitudine de muro in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, iacta, sic ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adaequa-

They pretend to accept Caesar's terms;

rent, et tamen circiter parte tertia, ut postea perspectum est, celata atque in oppido retenta portis patefactis eo die pace sunt usi. **33.** Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire iussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus iniuriam acciperent. Illi ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quod deditione facta nostros praesidia deducturos aut denique indiligentius servaturos crediderant, partim cum his, quae retinuerant et celaverant, armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, qua minime arduus ad nostras munitiones ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentino ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperarat, ignibus significatione facta ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter est, ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis iniquo loco contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela iacerent, pugnari debuit, cum in una virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor reliqui in oppidum reiecti sunt. Postridie eius diei refractis portis, cum iam defenderet nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit. Ab his, qui emerant, capitum numerus ad eum relatus est milium quinquaginta trium.

but, having attacked his lines by night, are sold *en masse*.

34. Eodem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legione una miserat ad Venetos, Venellos, Osismos, Curiosolitas, Esubios, Aulercos, Redones, quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas.

Submission of the sea-board.

35. His rebus gestis omni Gallia pacata tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, uti ab iis nationibus, quae trans Rhenum incolerent, mitterentur legati ad Caesarem, qui se obsides daturas, imperata facturas pollicerentur. Quas legationes Caesar, quod in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti iussit. Ipse in Carnutes, Andes Turonesque, quae civitates propinquae his locis erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hibernacula deductis in Italiam profectus est; ob easque res ex litteris Caesaris dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.

The results of the campaign.

GAI IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

COMMENTARIUS TERTIUS.

CAMPAIGN OF THE YEAR 56 B.C.

Failure of Galba in Octodurus, towards the end of 57 B.C., 1–6. Revolt of the Seaboard tribes, 56 B.C., 6–19. Campaign of Crassus in Aquitania, 20–27. Caesar's expedition against the Morini and Menapii, 28, 29.

Caesar sends Galba to open up a new route from Italy to Gaul.

1. Cum in Italiam proficisceretur Caesar, Servium Galbam cum legione duodecima et parte equitatus in Nantuatis Veragros Sedunosque misit, qui a finibus Allobrogum et lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano ad summas Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit quod iter per Alpes, quo magno cum periculo magnisque cum portoriis mercatores ire consuerant, patefieri volebat. Huic permisit, si opus esse arbitraretur, uti in his locis legionem hiemandi causa collocaret. Galba secundis aliquot proeliis factis castellisque complu*ribus eorum* expugnatis, missis ad eum undique

legatis obsidibusque datis et pace facta constituit cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare et ipse cum reliquis eius legionis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus, hiemare; qui vicus positus in valle non magna adiecta planitie altissimis montibus undique continetur. Cum hic in duas partes flumine divideretur, alteram partem eius vici Gallis ad hiemandum concessit, alteram vacuam ab illis relictam cohortibus attribuit. Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit. **2.** Cum dies hibernorum complures transissent, frumentumque eo comportari iussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est ex ea parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes noctu discessisse, montesque, qui impenderent, a maxima multitudine Sedunorum et Veragrorum teneri. Id aliquot de causis acciderat ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent: primum, quod legionem neque eam plenissimam detractis cohortibus duabus et compluribus singillatim, qui commeatus petendi causa missi erant, absentibus propter paucitatem despiciebant; tum etiam, quod propter iniquitatem loci, cum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent et tela conicerent, ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant. Accedebat, quod suos ab se liberos abstractos obsidum nomine dolebant, et Romanos non solum itinerum causa, sed etiam perpetuae possessionis culmina Alpium occupare conari et ea loca finitimae provinciae adiungere sibi per-

The natives attack the Romans,

suasum habebant. **3.** His nuntiis acceptis Galba, cum neque opus hibernorum munitionesque plene essent perfectae, neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esset provisum, quod deditione facta obsidibusque acceptis nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit. Quo in consilio, cum tantum repentini periculi praeter opinionem accidisset, ac iam omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, neque subsidio veniri neque commeatus supportari interclusis itineribus possent, prope iam desperata salute nonnullae huiusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta isdem itineribus, quibus eo pervenissent, ad salutem contenderent. Maiori tamen parti placuit hoc reservato ad extremum consilio interim rei eventum experiri et castra defendere. **4.** Brevi spatio interiecto, vix ut his rebus, quas constituissent, collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, hostes ex omnibus partibus signo dato decurrere, lapides gaesaque in vallum conicere. Nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare neque ullum frustra telum ex loco superiore mittere, ut quaeque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae hostes *defessi* proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, *quarum* rerum a nostris propter paucitatem

who are in serious danger,

and almost overwhelmed.

fieri nihil poterat, ac non modo defesso ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio quidem eius loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi ac sui recipiendi facultas dabatur.

Things are at the worst when a sally is ordered.

5. Cum iam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur ac non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, atque hostes acrius instarent languidioribusque nostris vallum scindere et fossas complere coepissent, resque esset iam ad extremum perducta casum, Publius Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, quem Nervico proelio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item Gaius Volusenus, tribunus militum, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, ad Galbam adcurrunt atque unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione facta extremum auxilium experirentur. Itaque convocatis centurionibus celeriter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent proelium ac tantummodo tela missa exciperent seque ex labore reficerent, post dato signo e castris erumperent atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponerent.

The camp is saved, but the Romans retire.

6. Quod iussi sunt, faciunt ac subito omnibus portis eruptione facta neque cognoscendi, quid fieret, neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutata fortuna eos, qui in spem potiundorum castrorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt et ex hominum milibus amplius triginta, quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta reliquos perterritos in fugam coniciunt ac ne in locis quidem supe-

rioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo proelio facto, quod saepius fortunam tentare Galba nolebat atque alio se in hiberna consilio venisse meminerat, aliis occurrisse rebus viderat, maxime frumenti commeatusque inopia permotus postero die omnibus eius vici aedificiis incensis in provinciam reverti contendit ac nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante incolumem legionem in Nantuatis, inde in Allobroges perduxit ibique hiemavit.

A new rising in Gaul. Its causes.

7. His rebus gestis cum omnibus de causis Caesar pacatam Galliam existimaret, superatis Belgis, expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedunis, atque ita inita hieme in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est. Eius belli haec fuit causa. P. Crassus adulescens cum legione septima proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, praefectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates frumenti causa dimisit; quo in numero est T. Terrasidius missus in Esubios, M. Trebius Gallus in Curiosolitas, Q. Velanius cum T. Silio in Venetos.

The great influence of the Veneti, who head the rising.

8. Huius est civitatis longe amplissima auctoritas omnis oraé maritimae regionum earum, quod et naves habent Veneti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigare consuerunt,

et scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt et in magno impetu maris atque aperto paucis portibus interiectis, quos tenent ipsi, omnes fere, qui eo mari uti consuerunt, habent vectigales. Ab his fit initium retinendi Silii atque Velanii, quod per eos suos se obsides, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperaturos existimabant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti (ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia), eadem de causa Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et celeriter missis legatis per suos principes inter se coniurant, nihil nisi communi consilio acturos eundemque omnis fortunae exitum esse laturos, reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in ea libertate, quam a maioribus acceperant, permanere quam Romanorum servitutem perferre mallent. Omni ora maritima celeriter ad suam sententiam perducta communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat.

Preparations made on both sides.

9. Quibus de rebus Caesar ab Crasso certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius, naves interim longas aedificari in flumine Ligere, quod influit in Oceanum, remiges ex provincia institui, nautas gubernatoresque comparari iubet. His rebus celeriter administratis ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit. Veneti reliquaeque item civitates cognito Caesaris adventu certiores facti, simul quod, quantum in se facinus admisissent, intellegebant, legatos, quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuis-

set, retentos ab se et in vincula coniectos, pro magnitudine periculi bellum parare et maxime ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt, hoc maiore spe, quod multum natura loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, navigationem impeditam propter inscientiam locorum paucitatemque portuum sciebant, neque nostros exercitus propter frumenti inopiam diutius apud se morari posse confidebant: ac iam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Romanos neque ullam facultatem habere navium neque eorum locorum, ubi bellum gesturi essent, vada, portus, insulas novisse; ac longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant. His initis consiliis oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Caesarem primum esse bellum gesturum constabat, quam plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismos, Lexovios, Namnetes, Ambiliatos, Morinos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt; auxilia ex Britannia, quae contra eas regiones posita est, arcessunt.

The campaign difficult but necessary.

10. Erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, quas supra ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitabant: iniuriae retentorum equitum Romanorum, rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, tot civitatum coniuratio, in primis, ne hac parte neglecta reliquae *nationes* sibi idem licere arbitrarentur. Itaque cum

intellegeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit. **11.** Itaque T. Labienum legatum in Treveros, qui proximi flumini Rheno sunt, cum equitatu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat Germanosque, qui auxilio a Belgis arcessiti dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis duodecim et magno numero equitatus in Aquitaniam proficisci iubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nationes coniungantur. Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Venellos Curiosolites Lexoviosque mittit, qui eam manum distinendam curet. Decimum Brutum adulescentem classi Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire iusserat, praeficit et, cum primum posset, in Venetos proficisci iubet. Ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit.

Distribution of the Roman troops.

12. Erant eiusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut posita in extremis lingulis promunturiisque neque pedibus aditum haberent, cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod his accidit semper horarum duodecim spatio, neque navibus,

The towns of the enemy almost inaccessible.

quod rursus minuente aestu naves in vadis afflictarentur. Ita utraque re oppidorum oppugnatio impediebatur; ac si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, extruso mari aggere ac molibus atque his oppidi moenibus adaequatis, suis fortunis desperare coeperant, magno numero navium appulso, cuius rei summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant omnia seque in proxima oppida recipiebant: ibi se rursus isdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant. Haec eo facilius magnam partem aestatis faciebant, quod nostrae naves tempestatibus detinebantur, summaque erat vasto atque aperto mari, magnis aestibus, raris ac prope nullis portibus, difficultas navigandi. 13. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum aestus excipere possent; prorae admodum erectae atque item puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae; naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam; transtra pedalibus in altitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae: pelles pro velis alutaeque tenuiter confectae, sive propter lini inopiam atque eius usus inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri ac tanta onera navium regi velis non

The enemy's fleet.

satis commode posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostrae classi eiusmodi congressus erat, ut una celeritate et pulsu remorum praestaret, reliqua pro loci natura pro vi tempestatum illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora. Neque enim his nostrae rostro nocere poterant (tanta in iis erat firmitudo), neque propter altitudinem facile telum adiciebatur, et eadem de causa minus commode copulis continebantur. Accedebat ut, cum saevire ventus coepisset et se vento dedissent, et tempestatem ferrent facilius et in vadis consisterent tutius, et ab aestu relictae nihil saxa et cautes timerent; quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erat extimescendus. **14.** Compluribus expugnatis oppidis Caesar, ubi intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi, neque hostium fugam captis oppidis reprimi neque iis noceri posse, statuit exspectandam classem. Quae ubi convenit ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter ducentae et viginti naves eorum paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae profectae ex portu nostris adversae constiterunt; neque satis Bruto, qui classi praeerat, vel tribunis militum centurionibusque, quibus singulae naves erant attributae, constabat, quid agerent aut quam rationem pugnae insisterent. Rostro enim noceri non posse cognoverant: turribus autem excitatis tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, ut neque ex inferiore loco satis commode

A naval battle: ingenious contrivance of the Romans.

tela adici possent et missa ab Gallis gravius accide-
rent. Una erat magno usui res praeparata a nos-
tris, falces praeacutae insertae adfixaeque longuriis
non absimili forma muralium falcium. His cum
5 funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, compre-
hensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato prae-
rumpebantur. Quibus abscisis antemnae necessario
concidebant, ut, cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in
velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis omnis
10 usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. Reliquum
erat certamen positum in virtute, qua nostri milites
facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod in conspectu
Caesaris atque omnis exercitus res gerebatur, ut
nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset; omnes
15 enim colles ac loca superiora, unde erat propin-
quus despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

Destruction of the enemy's fleet.

15. Disiectis, ut diximus, antemnis, cum
singulas binae ac ternae naves circum-
steterant, milites summa vi transcendere
20 in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam
barbari fieri animadverterunt, expugnatis compluri-
bus navibus, cum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium,
fuga salutem petere contenderunt. Ac iam conversis
in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, tanta
25 subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco
commovere non possent. Quae quidem res ad nego-
tium conficiendum maxime fuit opportuna: nam
singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut per-
paucae ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram

pervenerint, cum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur. **16.** Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque orae maritimae confectum est. Nam cum omnis iuventus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo convenerant, tum navium quod ubique fuerat in unum locum coegerant; quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesari dediderunt. In quos eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris ius legatorum conservaretur. Itaque omni senatu necato reliquos sub corona vendidit.

Terrible punishment of the sea-board peoples.

17. Dum haec in Venetis geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum iis copiis, quas a Caesare acceperat, in fines Venellorum pervenit. His praeerat Viridovix ac summam imperii tenebat earum omnium civitatum, quae defecerant, ex quibus exercitum magnasque copias coegerat; atque his paucis diebus Aulerci Eburovices Lexoviique senatu suo interfecto, quod auctores belli esse nolebant, portas clauserunt seque cum Viridovice coniunxerunt: magnaque praeterea multitudo undique ex Gallia perditorum hominum latronumque convenerat, quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et cotidiano labore revocabat. Sabinus idoneo omnibus rebus loco castris se tenebat; cum Viridovix contra eum duum milium spatio conse-

Sabinus among the Venelli.

disset cotidieque productis copiis pugnandi potestatem faceret, ut iam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed etiam nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur; tantamque opinionem timoris praebuit, ut iam ad vallum castrorum hostes accedere auderent. Id ea de causa faciebat, quod cum tanta multitudine hostium, praesertim eo absente, qui summam imperii teneret, nisi aequo loco aut opportunitate aliqua data legato dimicandum non existimabat. **18.** Hac confirmata opinione timoris idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delegit, Gallum, ex iis, quos auxilii causa secum habebat. Huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, uti ad hostes transeat, et, quid fieri velit, edocet. Qui ubi pro perfuga ad eos venit, timorem Romanorum proponit, quibus angustiis ipse Caesar a Venetis prematur, docet, neque longius abesse, quin proxima nocte Sabinus clam ex castris exercitum educat et ad Caesarem auxilii ferendi causa proficiscatur. Quod ubi auditum est, conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse: ad castra iri oportere. Multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio, perfugae confirmatio, inopia cibariorum, cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, spes Venetici belli et quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. His rebus adducti non prius Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex *consilio dimittunt*, quam ab his sit concessum, arma

He overreaches them.

uti capiant et ad castra contendant. Qua re concessa laeti, ut explorata victoria, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, quibus fossas Romanorum compleant, ad castra pergunt. **19.** Locus erat castrorum editus et paulatim ab imo adclivis circiter passus mille. Huc magno cursu contenderunt, ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis daretur, exanimatique pervenerunt. Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat. Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quae ferebant, onera subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri iubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientia ac defatigatione, virtute militum et superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent ac statim terga verterent. Quos impeditos integris viribus milites nostri consecuti magnum numerum eorum occiderunt; reliquos equites consectati paucos, qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt. Sic uno tempore et de navali pugna Sabinus et de Sabini victoria Caesar certior factus est, civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dediderunt. Nam ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est.

They meet with a crushing defeat.

20. Eodem fere tempore P. Crassus, cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine et multitudine hominum ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, cum intellegeret in iis locis sibi bellum

Crassus in Aquitania.

gerendum, ubi paucis ante annis L. Valerius Praeconinus legatus exercitu pulso interfectus esset, atque unde L. Mallius proconsul impedimentis amissis profugisset, non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat. Itaque re frumentaria provisa, auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multis praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa, Carcasone et Narbone, quae sunt civitates Galliae provinciae finitimae, ex his regionibus nominatim evocatis in Sontiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cuius adventu cognito Sontiates magnis copiis coactis equitatuque, quo plurimum valebant, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti primum equestre proelium commiserunt, deinde equitatu suo pulso atque insequentibus nostris subito pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis collocaverant, ostenderunt. Hi nostros disiectos adorti proelium renovarunt. **21.** Pugnatum est diu atque acriter, cum Sontiates superioribus victoriis freti in sua virtute totius Aquitaniae salutem positam putarent, nostri autem, quid sine imperatore et sine reliquis legionibus adulescentulo duce efficere possent, perspici cuperent: tandem confecti vulneribus hostes terga vertere. Quorum magno numero interfecto Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sontiatum oppugnare coepit. Quibus fortiter resistentibus vineas turresque egit. Illi alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis ad aggerem vineasque actis (cuius rei sunt longe peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos aerariae structuraeque sunt),

He defeats the Sontiates, and takes their town.

ubi diligentia nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt seque in deditionem ut recipiat, petunt. Qua re impetrata arma tradere iussi faciunt. **22.** Atque in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis alia ex parte oppidi Adiatunnus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, quorum haec est condicio, ut omnibus in vita commodis una cum iis fruantur, quorum se amicitiae dediderint, si quid his per vim accidat, aut eundem casum una ferant aut sibi mortem consciscant; neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam, qui eo interfecto, cuius se amicitiae devovisset, mori recusaret: cum his Adiatunnus eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab ea parte munitionis sublato, cum ad arma milites concurrissent vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum tamen, uti eadem deditionis condicione uteretur, a Crasso impetravit. **23.** Armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus in fines Vocatium et Tarusatium profectus est. Tum vero barbari commoti, quod oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum erat, expugnatum cognoverant, legatos quoquoversum dimittere, coniurare, obsides inter se dare, copias parare coeperunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitates legati, quae sunt citerioris Hispaniae finitimae Aquitaniae: inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. Quorum adventu magna cum auctoritate et magna cum homi-

An attempt to retake it is frustrated.

The remaining peoples make great efforts,

num multitudine bellum gerere conantur. Duces vero ii deliguntur, qui una cum Q. Sertorio omnes annos fuerant summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur. Hi consuetudine populi
5 Romani loca capere, castra munire, commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. Quod ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, hostem et vagari et vias obsidere et castris satis praesidii relinquere, ob eam causam
10 minus commode frumentum commeatumque sibi supportari, in dies hostium numerum augeri, non cunctandum existimavit, quin pugna decertaret. Hac re ad consilium delata ubi omnes idem sentire intellexit, posterum diem pugnae constituit. **24.** Prima luce productis omnibus copiis duplici
15 acie instituta, auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat. Illi, etsi propter multitudinem et veterem belli gloriam paucitatemque nostrorum se tuto dimicaturos
20 existimabant, tamen tutius esse arbitrabantur obsessis viis commeatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariae Romani sese recipere coepissent, impeditos in agmine et sub sarcinis infirmiore animo adoriri cogitabant. Hoc
25 consilio probato ab ducibus productis Romanorum copiis sese castris tenebant. Hac re perspecta Crassus, cum sua cunctatione atque opinione timidiores hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, atque omnium voces audirentur, exspectari

but try to avoid a pitched battle.

diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, cohortatus suos omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit. **25.** Ibi cum alii fossas complerent, alii multis telis coniectis defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque, quibus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministrandis et ad aggerem cespitibus comportandis speciem atque opinionem pugnantium praeberent, cum item ab hostibus constanter ac non timide pugnaretur telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustra acciderent, equites circumitis hostium castris Crasso renuntiaverunt non eadem esse diligentia ab decumana porta castra munita facilemque aditum habere. **26.** Crassus equitum praefectos cohortatus, ut magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri vellet, ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quae praesidio castris relictae intritae ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt atque his prorutis prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam plane ab his videri aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci posset. Tum vero clamore ab ea parte audito nostri redintegratis viribus, quod plerumque in spe victoriae accidere consuevit, acrius impugnare coeperunt. Hostes undique circumventi desperatis omnibus rebus se per muni-

The Romans attack their camp, 5

and take it, defeating the enemy with great slaughter. 15

tiones deicere et fuga salutem petere intenderunt. Quos equitatus apertissimis campis consectatus ex milium quinquaginta numero, quae ex Aquitania Cantabrisque convenisse constabat, vix quarta parte relicta multa nocte se in castra recepit. **27.** Hac audita pugna maxima pars Aquitaniae sese Crasso dedidit obsidesque ultro misit; quo in numero fuerunt Tarbelli, Bigerriones, Ptianii, Vocates, Tarusates, Elusates, Gates, Ausci, Garumni, Sibuzates, Cocosates: paucae ultimae nationes anni tempore confisae, quod hiems suberat, hoc facere neglexerunt.

Most of Aquitania submits.

28. Eodem fere tempore Caesar, etsi prope exacta iam aestas erat, tamen, quod omni Gallia pacata Morini Menapiique supererant, qui in armis essent neque ad eum umquam legatos de pace misissent, arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse eo exercitum adduxit; qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt. Nam quod intellegebant maximas nationes, quae proelio contendissent, pulsas superatasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum cum Caesar pervenisset castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt eosque in silvas repulerunt et compluribus interfectis longius impedi-

Caesar marches against the Morini and Menapii,

tioribus locis secuti paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

29. Reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, et ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quae erat caesa, conversam ad hostem collocabat et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat. Incredibili celeritate magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, cum iam pecus atque extrema impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, ipsi densiores silvas peterent, eiusmodi sunt tempestates consecutae, uti opus necessario intermitteretur, et continuatione imbrium diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent. Itaque vastatis omnibus eorum agris, vicis aedificiisque incensis Caesar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, quae proxime bellum fecerant, in hibernis collocavit.

but effects little. End of the campaign.

NOTES.

BOOK II.

PAGE 1.

line 1. CHAP. 1.—**In hibernis** is not out of place if Caesar had troops with him.

l. 2. **ita . . . demonstravimus.** The phrase marks the beginning of a new Book. The author left his work divided as we now have it.

l. 4. **Labieni.** Titus Attius Labienus was one of Caesar's *legati*, and served under him during the Gallic War. In the absence of Caesar he had been entrusted with the command of the army now in winter-quarters among the Sequani.

certior . . . dare, 'he was assured that all the Belgae, who, as I said before, form the third part of Gaul, were conspiring against the Roman people and exchanging hostages.' The reference is to Book I. 1. The Belgae occupied the country lying between the Seine (*Sequana*) and the Marne (*Matrona*), the Rhine and the English Channel.

quam . . . partem. For *quam* where we would expect *quos* cp. I. 38: *ad occupandum Vosontionem, quod est oppidum Sequanorum, contendere.*

l. 8. **omni . . . Gallia,** *i.e.* Celtic Gaul, or Gallia in its narrower sense, excluding the Belgae and Aquitani: see p. xiii., l. 10.

ad eos. To avoid confusion *eos* is substituted for *se*.

l. 9. **quod ab nonnullis,** &c. The malcontents are divided into two classes, the former of which is subdivided: (i.) *ab nonnullis* (1) *partim qui . . . ferebant,* (2) *partim qui . . . studebant;* (ii.) *ab nonnullis etiam,* &c.

l 9. **sollicitarentur**, 'were stirred up.' The verb is derived from the old word *sollus*, 'whole,' and *cieo*, 'I stir up.' *Sollus* (Greek ὅλος) also supplies the compounds *sollers* (fr. *ars*), 'adroit,' and *solidus*, 'entire.'

l. 12. **atque inveterascere**, 'nay, to become an institution.' *Atque* invariably lays some emphasis on the clause which it appends, and may sometimes be rendered by the English 'nay,' or 'and moreover,' 'and what is more.' *Atque* is used indifferently before consonants and vowels. *Ac* must never be used before a vowel or before *h*, *c*, *q*. The same remark applies to *neque* and *nec*.

l. 13. **mobilitate et levitate**, 'flightiness and inconstancy.'

l. 14. **novis imperiis**, 'a change of rulers.' The Aedui and Sequani are meant. In I. 17, the Aedui are said *Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia praeferre*.

ab nonnullis etiam, sc. *sollicitabantur*. Down to *sollicitarentur* above, Caesar gives us the report of Labienus, but the Indicatives *noluerant*, *studebant*, *ferebant*, &c., show that the analysis of the disaffected is his own. The second *nonnullis*, and *potentioribus atque iis*, all refer to the same persons.

PAGE 2.

line 1. **regna**, 'the royal power,' 'the crown.'

l. 2. **imperio nostro**, 'during our rule,' abl. of time.

l. 4. CHAP. 2.—**Duas legiones novas**. He had six legions at the close of his first campaign: viz., those numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, the first four being veteran legions. He now added other two, the 13th and 14th, making eight in all. Besides the legions he had cavalry, light troops, and Aeduan horse. The forces at his command fell little short of 50,000 men.

l. 6. **inita aestate**. Caesar never uses the common *ineunte aestate*, but the perf. partc. very often. The words must be taken with *deduceret*. Caesar sent Pedius to the place where the new levies assembled, with orders to lead them into Central Gaul as soon as summer began and join the army there.

l. 7. **Quintum Pedium**, son of Julia, Caesar's sister. For the office of *legatus*, see p. xxvi., l. 6.

l. 8. **cum . . . inciperet**. The Subj. is used because the clause gives the reason as well as the time of his coming. In

III. 9, the Ind. is used: *ipse, cum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit.*

l. 8. **pābuli,** from *pa-sc-or.* For termination cp. *stā-bulum, venā-bulum, vocā-bulum, tintinnā-bulum.*

l. 9. **Dat negotium . . . faciant,** 'He sets the Senones and the rest of the Gauls, who were neighbours to the Belgae, to find out what is being done among them and to inform him about these disturbances.'

Sĕnŏnēs, a powerful Celtic tribe dwelling on both sides of the Sequana. Their capital was Agedincum (Sens on the Yonne).

l. 10. **finitimi.** We have the same termination in *legi-timus* and *mari-timus.*

l. 12. **constanter,** 'unanimously.'

manus . . . exercitum. The *manus* coalesce to form the *exercitus.*

l. 14. **dubitandum . . . proficisceretur.** As usual Caesar was beforehand with his enemies.

l. 15. **castra.** For the Roman camp, see p. xxx. The word is connected with the same root which supplies *cas-a,* 'cottage,' and *cas-sis,* 'helmet,' and originally meant 'a defence.'

l. 17. CHAP. 3.—**Omni opinione,** 'than one could have thought.'

l. 18. **Remi,** in the Ardennes between the Maas and the Marne. Their name survives in Rheims.

Galliae. See note on p. 1, l. 8.

qui . . . sunt, 'the tribe of the Belgae nearest to Gaul,' *i.e.* on the side which Caesar was approaching.

l. 20. **qui dicerent se suaque,** &c., 'to tell him that they gave up their persons and all their goods to the protection and power of the Roman people.' To avoid confusion with *se,* the object of *permittere,* its subject *se* is omitted. This meaning of *fides* is not uncommon, as ch. 13 infra, *in fidem populi Romani venire.*

l. 25. **oppidis recipere,** 'to admit him into their towns.' The abl. with *recipio* is quite common.

l. 26. **ceterisque rebus,** 'and all other necessaries.' *Res* has to be rendered by different English words, according to the context.

l. 28. **incolant.** *Incolo*, like *accolo*, has no supine.

tantumque esse . . . consentirent, 'and that so great is the blind passion of all of them that they have not been able to prevent from making common cause with the disaffected even the Suessiones, their own brothers and kinsmen, who enjoy the same constitution and the same laws, and maintain one government and one magistracy with themselves.'

l. 29. **Suessiones,** between the Marne and the Isère, have left their name in Soissons.

PAGE 3.

line 5. CHAP. 4.—**Cum ab his . . . reperiebat,** 'On asking them the names and size of the States which were in arms, and what they could do in war, he learned the following facts.'

l. 7. **plerosque Belgas esse ortos,** &c. The Remi seem to except themselves and the Suessiones. Tacitus is probably right when he says (Germ. 28) that the Belgae claimed a German origin from the wish to separate themselves from the despised Gauls.

l. 10. **ea loca,** 'that district.' The distinction between the neut. *loca* and the masc. *loci* is very accurately observed by Roman writers. *Loca* is used of places, spots, districts on the earth's surface, or of places in a college or corporation: *loci* are rhetorical topics or commonplaces.

l. 11. **patrum nostrorum memoria,** 'in the recollection of our fathers.' Abl. of time. The time referred to is that immediately preceding 100 B.C. This was the year 57 B.C.

l. 12. **omni Gallia,** 'all the rest of Gaul.' *Gallia* is here used in its wider sense.

vexata. *Vexo* is one of an older class of frequentative verbs, being related to *veho* as *muto* is to *moveo*. The root is a fertile one, supplying among others the words *veho*, *vehiculum*, *veles*, *vectura*, *via*, *vêlum*.

l. 13. **intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint.** Caesar never uses *quominus* after *prohibere*, and Cicero and Livy prefer the construction with the Infinitive. *Finis* is derived from the same root as *findo*, 'I split.'

l. 14. **uti . . . sumerent,** 'that their recollection of these events made them assume importance and great arrogance in

military matters.' With the phrase cp. Livy, iv. 54, *cum spiritus plebs sumpsisset.*

l. 16. **omnia habere explorata** is stronger than *exploravisse.* They had searched out the facts and had them ready.

l. 17. **propinquitatibus affinitatibusque,** 'by ties of kinship and affinity.' The plural is used because of the plural *coniuncti.* There were many cases of *propinquitas* and *affinitas.*

l. 18. **quisque,** 'each representative.'

l. 20. **Bellovaci.** The name survives in Beauvais, just as the Caletes mentioned below have left their name to Calais, the Atrebates to Artois, the Ambiani to Amiens, the Viromandui to Vermandais, the Condrusi to Condroz, the Caeroesi to Caros.

l. 25. **possidere.** In this verb and in *pol-liceor, por-ricio, pono* (=*po-sino*) we have compounds of an old Latin preposition representing the Greek *προτί, ποτί,* or *πρός.*

l. 28. **Britanniae.** This is the earliest mention of Britain by a Roman writer. Only a portion must be meant.

PAGE 4.

line 1. **ad hunc . . . deferri,** 'that to him because of his upright dealing and discretion the chief command in the whole war is conveyed by the assent of all.' *Summam* = *imperium summum.* Like *res, summa* has to be translated in many ways to suit the context.

l. 4. **maxime feri.** Many adjectives besides those in *-ius* form their comparative and superlative by *magis* and *maxime.* The most common of these are *almus, caecus, curvus, merus, mirus, vagus,* and *volucer.*

l. 5. **longissimeque absint,** 'and are furthest distant.' The meaning is that they were farther removed than the other Belgae from the borders of Gallia Celtica. They really stretched to the coast.

l. 7. **Morinos.** Virgil (Aen. viii. 727) mentions them *extremique hominum Morini.*

l. 10. **qui . . . appellantur.** The Indicative is used because the clause contains an explanation added by Caesar and not really belonging to the speech reported. So in III. 2, *quam Gallis concesserat.*

l. 11. **arbitrari.** (*Remi dicebant se*) arbitrari.

l. 13. CHAP. 5.—**Caesar . . . jussit,** 'When Caesar had exhorted the Remi (to loyalty) and addressed them courteously, he bade the Senate assemble to meet him, and the children of the chiefs to be brought to him as hostages.' For *Senatus*, see p. xv., l. 15.

liberaliter . . . prosecutus, 'having graciously honoured them with a speech.'

l. 16. **adduci jussit.** The Infinitive governed by *jubeo* is always placed immediately before it.

l. 17. **diligenter ad diem,** 'punctually to the day.'

Divitiacum, the Aeduan noble who had been chiefly instrumental in obtaining Caesar's help against Ariovistus: see p. xvi., l. 15.

l. 18. **quanto opere . . . distineri,** 'how important it is to the interests of the republic and their common security that the parties of the enemy be separated.'

l. 22. **cōpias.** The word is a compound of *cum* and the defective *opem*, as *cōgo* from *cum* and *ago*. Its opposite is therefore *inŏpia*.

l. 25. **ad se venire,** 'to be coming to meet him.'

l. 26. **exploratoribus,** 'reconnoitring parties:' see p. xxviii.

l. 27. **Axŏna,** the Aisne, a tributary of the Oise (*Isara*).

l. 28. **in extremis . . . finibus,** 'in the furthest part of the territory of the Remi,' *i.e.* furthest from the point at which Caesar entered it. The construction is the same as in *summus mons*, &c.

l. 29. **traducere maturavit.** *Maturo* and similar verbs are frequently used with the Infinitive of a verb when we should use the Indicative and an adverb: 'he promptly led them across.'

castra posuit, on the north bank. The remains of this camp have been discovered, and are shown in the map.

quae res, 'which position.' **muniebat,** 'kept protecting,' as long as the camp was there.

PAGE 5.

line 2. **post eum quae essent,** 'everything in his rear.'

l. 4. **In eo flumine pons erat:** see p. xiv., l. 4.

l. 5. **praesidium ponit,** 'he places a tête-de-pont.' The vestiges of this *praesidium* are still to be seen in the village of Berry-au-Bac. It defended the end of the bridge on the northern bank of the Aisne, while that on the southern bank (*in altera parte*) was protected by Q. Sabinus and six cohorts. Of course the position of Sabinus was also fortified. In fact we are told so in ch. 9 infra. *praesidium* means, (1) the garrison of a town or fort, (2) the place garrisoned, as here a tête-de-pont, (3) a convoy for baggage.

l. 8. **fossa duodeviginti pedum,** *i.e.*, in latitudinem. For the ordinary dimensions see p. xxxii., l. 5.

l. 9. **munire jubet,** 'he orders his men to fortify.' When *jubere* is followed by the Inf. act., the subject of that Inf. may be omitted, if no confusion arise from the omission.

line 11. CHAP. 6.—**Bibrax** has been proved to be identical with Vieux-Laon, which is almost exactly eight miles from Berry-au-Bac.

milia passuum octo. The Roman pace was a double pace of five Roman feet. But as a Roman foot was less than an English, *mille passus* = 4850 English feet, or about 1616 instead of 1760 yards.

ex itinere, 'as they pass:' cp. infra 12, *id ex itinere oppugnare;* iii. 21, *Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sontiatum oppugnare coepit.* They do not stop to make any preparations, but attack at once as they are.

l. 13. **aegre eo die sustentatum est,** 'only with difficulty did they hold out for that day.' When duration of time is regarded as a point, the ablative is used in preference to the accusative.

eo die. So *hic dies, ille dies, is dies.* In these phrases *dies* is masc. with rare exceptions. But the Romans preferred the fem. in *ad hanc diem; ad illam, eam, quam diem; ex hac, ex illa, ex ea die; qua ex die.* A good instance of this distinction in usage is I. 6, *diem dicunt qua die . . . ; is dies erat,* &c.

l. 14. **Gallorum . . . haec,** 'the means of assault employed by the Gauls, the same as that of the Belgae, is as follows.' **oppugnatio.** Verbals in *-io* often signify not the act itself, but the method or manner of executing it.

l. 15. **totis moenibus,** abl. of place. Cp. VII. 72, *turres toto opere circumdedit.*

l. 16. **iaci coepti sunt.** When the governed verb is itself passive, the passive of *coepi* must also be used.

l. 17. **testudine facta.** For the Roman *testudo,* see p. xxxiii., l. 29. Something similar is here meant.

l. 18. **quod . . . flebat,** 'in this case that was easily done.' He passes from the general description to the case in hand.

l. 19. **multitudo . . . conicerent.** The plural verb is rightly used here to express the action of the individual soldiers. The *j* in compounds of *jacio* became *i* and was dropped, but the preposition remained long, as *ādicio, cōnicio, dēicio,* &c.

l. 21. **Iccius . . . praefuerat,** 'Iccius, a Roman of very high birth and great influence among his countrymen, who was at that time commanding the town.' I have differed from all other editors in placing the comma after *Iccius* instead of after *Remus.* According to the ordinary punctuation, *vir* would be required before *summa nobilitate.*

l. 24. **nuntium,** from *novus,* either through *novi-ventius* (*venio*) or *noventius* from an obsolete *novĕre.* Cp. *nuper* for *novi-per,* and *Jupiter* for *Jovi-piter.*

l. 25. **submittatur.** The preposition has the same force as in *subire, succedere, supportare, subministrare, subvenire.*

l. 26. **sustinere.** Used absolutely, 'to hold out.'

CHAP. 7.—**Eo** = *in urbem,* not *ideo,* 'for that reason.'

de media nocte, like *de tertia vigilia,* is never used except in sentences in which the subject is personal.

l. 27. **isdem ducibus usus,** 'using as guides the same men who had come.' The past partic. of some deponent verbs, like *uti* and *proficisci,* is often used when we should expect the present.

l. 28. **Nŭmĭdas,** from the south-western shores of the Mediterranean. As light infantry or as cavalry they formed a part of the Roman armies of the time.

l. 29. **Bălĕāres.** Slingers from Minorca and Majorca. See p. xxiii., l. 28.

PAGE 6.

line 1. **quorum adventu,** abl. of time. In this sentence note the antithesis between *accessit* and *discessit:* 'On their arrival, along with the hope of defence zeal to fight for the town came upon the Remi, whereas for the same reason the hope of gaining the town left the foe.'

l. 3. **potiundi oppidi.** Cp. III. 6, *potiundorum castrorum.* Verbs which do not govern the accusative have no gerundive, but *potior, fruor, fungor, utor,* and *vescor* are exceptions, as they all governed an accusative in early Latin. We may compare with this such expressions as *desperata salute,* referred to in the note on p. 28, l. 13.

l. 5. **omnibus vicis aedificiisque, quos.** The relative agrees with the first antecedent. Cp. Cic. Ep. ad Fam. v. 21: *Tibique persuade praeter* culpam *ac peccatum* qua *semper caruisti et carebis.* Livy, v. 44: *gens cui natura* corpora *animosque* magna *magis quam firma dederit.*

l. 7. **omnibus copiis,** an ablative of the same kind as *omnibus viribus, toto animo, contendere.* Caesar also uses *cum* in such phrases, as I. 38: *Ariovistus cum suis omnibus copiis contendebat.*

ab milibus minus duobus. In such phrases *minus* is an adverb like *amplius.* For the abl. cp. infra 30: *quo tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio instrueretur.* For the adverb, cp. v. 32: *a milibus passuum circiter duobus.*

l. 8. **castra . . . quae castra.** Repetition of words in this way is common in Caesar. Some one has said that this usage is a fault of style never committed by bad writers.

l. 12. CHAP. 8.—**Propter eximiam . . . statuit,** 'On account of their extraordinary reputation for valour, he resolved to refrain from a [decisive] engagement.'

supersedere is 'to rise superior to,' hence 'to forbear.' **proelio** is abl., the construction most common with this verb.

l. 14. **equester.** Adjectives in *-ster* have no comparative or superlative.

l. 15. **Ubi nostros non esse,** &c. The following is a literal translation of this long and involved sentence:—'When he discovered that our men could hold their own, as the ground in front *of the camp* was naturally convenient, nay, adapted for drawing

up an army, because the hill on which the camp was placed rising gently from a plain extended in breadth, facing the enemy over just so much ground as the army in array could cover, and on either hand it had depressions of side, and in front gently sloping gradually resumed the level, on either side of that hill he drew a trench athwart of about 400 paces, and at the end of the trenches he constructed forts and there placed engines, in order that on his drawing up his army the enemy might not, because they were so powerful in numbers, be able to surround his men while fighting.' The key of this description is *pro castris*, which proves that Caesar was looking westward towards the Aisne, along the axis of the hill in the direction indicated in the map by the arrow. To his right and left he dug two trenches, one to the Aisne, the other to the Miette (*palus*). The six legions, when drawn up along the axis of the hill, extended to the Aisne, which protected one end of the line and its rear. The ditches and forts secured its other end.

l. 16. **non inferiores.** The Roman soldiers were, man for man, a match for the enemy, but they were fewer in number. Caesar goes on to say how he put them on an equal footing with the enemy. The camp stood on a hill which rose from the plain by gentle gradients. The troops under his command, if drawn up facing the enemy, were just sufficient to occupy from end to end the portion in front of the camp. Before and behind them were the sloping sides of the hill, and towards their left flank (which rested upon the Aisne) the front of the hill dipped gradually to the plain. To protect the other flank and prevent the enemy from rounding the end of the hill as well as from pouring in sideways in front of the troops, he drew a trench on each side of the hill and at right angles to its axis.

loco pro castris. As stated above, these words indicate the position in which Caesar imagined himself to be standing when writing this description. From missing this point, other editors have been quite unable to reconcile Caesar's description with the position of his entrenchments as recently discovered.

loco . . . opportuno = *cum locus opportunus . . . esset.*

l. 19. **adversus** is an adj. agreeing with *collis*, 'facing the enemy,' 'where it faced the enemy,' like *summus mons, extremum agmen*, &c.

21. **lateris deiectus,** 'steep slopes forming the side.'

l. 22. **et in fronte,** 'and (=but) in front being gently sloped passed by degrees into the plain.' *in fronte* refers to that end of the hill's ridge furthest removed from the camp, in the direction of the arrow. For *redeo* in this sense of 'pass' or 'sweep,' cp. Tac. Germ. XXXV. init. *Hactenus in Occidentem Germaniam novimus. In Septentrionem ingenti flexu redit,* where he is speaking of the Danish peninsula. The first part of the compound seems to have lost its force: cp. the use of *revocare* in III. 17 infra.

l. 23. **ab utroque latere,** 'on' not 'from either side.'

transversam fossam obduxit, 'a trench athwart the hill,' *i.e.* at right angles to the ridge or axis of the hill. Note the force of the compound *obducere:* cp. *obducere seram,* 'to draw the bolt of a door in one's face.'

l. 25. **ad extremas fossas,** 'at the ends of the trenches,' *i.e.* 'at one end of each.'

l. 26. **tormenta:** see p. XXXIV., l. 9.

l. 28. **pugnantes suos** are to be taken together.

PAGE 8.

line 1. **si quo opus esset.** *quo,* 'any whither,' 'in any direction.'

l. 4. CHAP. 9.—**Palus,** the Miette, which at this point is rather a swamp than a stream.

l. 6. **si . . . transirent,** 'to see whether they would cross.'

l. 8. **impeditos.** This word is used of troops placed in any disadvantageous position.

l. 11. **secundiore . . . nostris,** 'after an engagement of cavalry had turned out successfully for our men;' abl. absolute, as *loco opportuno* above.

l. 14. **vadis repertis.** Marked on the map by crossed swords. *Vādum* is akin to *vādo,* the quantity differing, as in *dŭcem, dūco; rēgem, rĕgo.*

l. 16. **castellum.** In ch. 5 we are only told that Sabinus was left on the south bank with six cohorts; here we are told that his position was entrenched. The Belgae meant to cut the communications, or, that attempt failing, to stop the supplies by devastating the country of the Remi.

l. 18. **si minus potuissent.** *Minus* is often so used after *si*, and in much the same sense as *non*. Note the change of tense from the preceding *si possent*,—a good instance of the accuracy of Latin tense idioms.

l. 22. CHAP. 10.—**levis armaturae Numidas.** These were footmen, as is proved by *omnem equitatum* preceding. Caesar does not seem to have used mounted Numidians in the Gallic war. They would carry the *parma* or target, the *gladius*, and a handful of javelins. They wore a leather cap. Some Spanish light troops carried a leather bag to swim rivers with: cp. p. xxiii., l. 27.

l. 24. **in eo loco,** where he met the enemy.

l. 25. **hostes . . . eorum.** The insertion of *eorum*, which the Latin idiom usually avoids, is characteristic of Caesar's style. Cp. I. 12: *Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus magnam partem eorum concidit.*

l. 27. **audacissime,** 'in the most reckless manner.'

multitudine telorum, 'shower of missiles,' a metaphor not found in Latin prose.

l. 28. **qui transierant,** before the Romans came up.

l. 29. **Hostes ubi . . . intellexerunt,** 'when the enemy saw that their hopes had misled them,' &c. By *hostes* the main body of the enemy is of course meant.

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line 4. **concilio,** not a council of the chiefs, which would be *consilium*, but an assembly of the whole army.

l. 5. **constituerunt optimum esse . . . convenirent.** Obs. the two constructions, the Inf. and Subj. *Ut* has to be supplied before *convenirent*. **quemque,** 'each chieftain.'

l. 6. **reverti.** *Revertor* is deponent in the present stem and tenses formed from it, active in perfect and the tenses derived from it. We may compare *paciscor*, the perf. of which is *pepigi*. They were invading the land of the Remi. They now resolved to keep to their own lands, and help any tribe of their own which was first attacked.

l. 14. CHAP. 11.—**secunda vigilia**: see p. xxxii., l. 16. This was summer time, and the *vigiliae* would be very short.

l. 15. **magno cum strepitu, &c.** By being placed before the preposition, the adjective acquires emphasis: 'Marching out of camp with great uproar and confusion, in no regular order or control, since every man was seeking the first place on the road and hastening to reach home, they managed to make the setting out look like flight.'

l. 18. **primum itineris locum,** 'the first place of the way,' *i.e.* 'to be first on the way.'

l. 19. **consimilis,** 'like in every respect.' *fugae* is dative.

l. 20. **Hac re . . . Caesar . . . cognita.** The position of *Caesar* between the subst. and part. is remarkable. We also find it in B. C. iii. 12, *recepto Caesar Orico proficiscitur.* For *speculatores,* see p. xxviii., l. 11.

l. 21. **insidias veritus,** 'fearing treachery.' For past part., see note on p. 5, l. 27, *isdem ducibus usus.*

l. 22. **perspexerat.** The causes stated in the last chapter Caesar would learn afterwards from the prisoners.

exercitum equitatumque. We often find the words contrasted in this way.

l. 23. **castris continuit.** Obs. the abl. without *in,* as III. 17, *Sabinus castris sese tenebat.*

exploratoribus: see p. xxviii., l. 11.

l. 24. **novissimum agmen,** like *extremum agmen,* 'the tail of the column, the rear.' *Novus,* like *vetus,* in good Latin has no comparative. *Vetustior* supplies the place of the unclassical *veterior,* and *magis novus* of *novior. Novissimus* always means 'last,' like the Greek *νέατος.*

l. 25. **his,** sc. *equitibus,* from *equitatus.*

l. 28. **Hi novissimos adorti, &c.** 'These officers, having attacked the rear and followed them for many miles, cut to pieces a large number of the enemy as they fled.'

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line 1. **cum ab extremo agmine, &c.** Two reasons are given for the large numbers of the killed: (1) that the very tail of the column asked for no quarter; and (2) that the van, already confused, was thrown into greater confusion by the fighting in *the rear.*

l. 1. **ad quos.** The antecedent is easily supplied.

l. 3. **priores.** Obs. asyndeton or the absence of a connecting word.

l. 4. **neque ulla . . . ponerent,** 'and as they were kept together by no absolute will or control, on hearing the cries, they broke their ranks, and all made their protection rest in flight.'

l. 5. **exaudito . . . ordinibus.** *Perturbatis ordinibus* gives the reason of *ponerent*, and *exaudito clamore* of *perturbatis ordinibus*. Such a double ablative absolute construction is common in Caesar.

l. 7. **tantam . . . spatium,** 'slew as large a number of the enemy as the course of the day was long.'

l. 8. **sub occasumque.** Obs. the position of the conjunction. So ch. 35 infra, *ob easque res.*

l. 9. **destiterunt.** Like Cicero, Caesar never uses the perf. of *desino*, but supplies its place by *destiti*, used absolutely.

l. 11. CHAP. **12.—priusquam . . . reciperent,** 'before the enemy should recover from their panic and flight.' The Subj. is used because the clause gives a reason for Caesar's promptitude.

l. 14. **et magno . . . contendit,** 'and, the long march accomplished, hastens to Noviodunum.' The distance was 27 or 28 miles, so that on a long summer day he could reach Noviodunum early in the evening.

l. 15. **ex itinere,** 'when just off the march,' 'fresh from the road.'

l. 18. **paucis defendentibus,** 'though its defenders were few;' concessive abl. absolute. *Pau-cus* is akin to *pau-per*, *pau-llus*, &c. The sing. is naturally rare, and only in the sense of 'small.' Comp. *pauciores*, superl. *paucissimi.*

l. 19. **vineas agere,** 'to prepare mantlets.' The phrase literally means, to push *vineae* up to the scene of operations, as in *vineis actis* below. See p. xxxiii., l. 21.

l. 21. **omnis ex fuga Suessionum,** &c., shortened for *omnis, quae ex fuga erat, multitudo,* 'the whole crowd of Suessiones coming from the retreat.'

l. 22. **proxima nocte** is explanatory of *interim.*

l. 23. **aggere iacto,** 'rubbish being shot,' to fill the *fossa*. Cp. Virg. Aen. ix. 567, *fossas aggere complent*: see p. xxxiii., l. 8.

l. 27. **ut conservarentur** depends upon *petentibus.*

l. 28. CHAP. **13.—obsidibus** is in apposition to *primis civitatis*, &c.

l. 29. **armis traditis.** On taking a town, Caesar generally required the surrender of all weapons of war: cp. chaps. 15, 32; III. 21 infra.

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line 3. **Bratuspantium,** somewhere near Breteuil, at the head of the valley of the Somme.

l. 5. **maiores natu.** Like *admonitu, armatu, coactu, iussu, iniussu, mandatu, postulatu,* and a few others, *natu* is only used in the ablative.

l. 7. **voce significare,** &c., 'to indicate by words that they give themselves up to his protection and power.' For *fides,* see note on p. 2, l. 20.

l. 10. **pueri,** 'children,' as frequently. Cp. *patres*=parents; *fratres,* brothers and sisters; *filii,* children; *soceri,* parents-in-law.

l. 11. **passis manibus,** 'with outstretched hands.' *passus* seems to have been preferred to *pansus* by good Latin writers; but *expansus* is a better form than *expassus.*

l. 14. CHAP. **14.—reverterat.** See note on p. 9, l. 6.

verba facit, 'speaks.' Divitiacus would pick up much of his information on the raid which had preceded Caesar's arrival.

l. 15. **omni tempore . . . fuisse,** 'that they had in the course of all time enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the Aedui.'

l. 17. **omnes . . . perferre,** 'had to endure all sorts of disgraces and affronts.'

l. 19. **qui eius consilii . . . profugisse,** 'that the ringleaders, being well aware of the extent of the disaster they had brought upon the State, had fled to Britain.' **qui . . . fuissent,** 'the ringleaders.' Obs. the accuracy of the Latin in using the pluperfect. Cp. Cic. Lael. xii. 42, *improbis poena statuenda est, nec vero minor iis, qui* secuti erunt *alterum, quam iis qui ipsi* fuerint *impietatis duces.*

l. 20. **intellegerent.** *Intellego,* like *neglego* and *dilego,* has its *perfect in -xi.* This difference from the other compounds of *lego*

and the peculiarity of meaning make it probable that they are derived from another root which also supplies the Greek ἀλέγω, 'to heed.'

l. 23. **ut sua . . . utatur,** 'to extend his forbearance and humanity to them.' These English words very nearly represent the distinction between *clementia* and *mansuetudo.*

l. 26. **inciderint.** *Occido* and *recido* are the only compounds of *cado* which possess a supine.

l. 27. **consuerint,** 'are accustomed:' see note on p. 26, l. 7, infra.

CHAP. 15.—**Caesar honoris . . . dixit,** 'To give some honour to Divitiacus and the Aedui Caesar said that he would take them under his protection and save their lives.' It was a mere matter of form. He took care to get more hostages from them than he was used to demand.

PAGE 12.

line 6. **attingebant,** the imperfect as referring to the time spoken of.

de natura moribusque, 'character and habits.'

l. 8. **nullum aditum:** see p. xiv.

l. 10. **quod iis rebus . . . existimarent,** 'because they thought that by these enjoyments their spirit was relaxed and their valour abated.' Obs. *eorum* carelessly used for *suos.* Besides, we are to understand that the precautions were taken by the chieftains to protect the people. *Relangŭesco, relangŭi,* like *oblangŭesco, elangŭesco.*

l. 13. **patriamque . . . proiecissent,** 'and cast to the winds their ancestral valour.'

l. 16. CHAP. 16.—**Cum . . . fecisset,** 'After marching through their territories for three days.' There are no adjectives *trīduus, bīduus,* &c., so that the beginner must not join *iter biduum.*

l. 17. **captivis,** some rustics taken without fighting.

Sabim, the Sambre, joining the Maas on the left bank at Namur.

l. 21. **nam his . . . persuaserant.** The Ind. is used as the remark is Caesar's own.

l. 22. **eandem belli fortunam,** sc. as the Nervii themselves. Cp. III. 8, *nihil nisi communi consilio acturos eundemque omnes fortunae exitum laturos.*

l. 24. **quique per aetatem,** &c., both such as were past fighting and such as were not yet able to bear arms. For the use of *per*, cp. III. 9, *cum primum per anni tempus potuit.*

l. 26. **in eum locum . . . esset,** 'they had thrown into a place whither an army could not go by reason of swamps.'

l. 29. CHAP. 17.—**qui locum . . . deligant,** 'to choose a suitable place for a camp.' See p. xxx., l. 12.

PAGE 13.

line 1. **complures,** like the simple *plures*, has for neut. either *complura* or *compluria*, for a genitive either *complurum* or *complurium.*

l. 3. **eorum . . . perspecta,** 'having carefully noted the usage of march of our army during those days,' *i.e.* 'the order of march used by our army.' The accumulation of genitives is remarkable. *Consuetudo* governs both *dierum* and *itineris*, and *itineris* governs *exercitus.* Cp. III. 18, *superiorum dierum Sabini cunctatio.*

For the position of the baggage, see p. xxv., l. 5.

l. 7. **neque esse quicquam negotii,** &c., 'and that there was no difficulty in attacking the first legion in heavy marching order, after it had reached the camping ground, and when the rest of the legions were a long distance off.'

l. 8. **in castra,** the place selected for the camp.

l. 10. **sub sarcinis.** Caesar never uses the sing. of this word. See p. xxviii., l. 26.

l. 13. **qui rem deferebant,** 'who made the disclosure.'

antiquitus, 'long ago,' 'in ancient times.'

l. 14. **neque enim . . . copiis,** 'not even to this day do they pay any attention to this arm, but their power, such as it is, rests on infantry.' The rest of this sentence is very involved. A very free translation will enable the beginner to understand its drift before attempting to construe literally: 'The more easily to hamper marauding horsemen, they had long ago notched young trees and bent them over. By this plan they had caused the

branches to grow out sideways, and, by throwing brambles and thorns in between, had made hedges so dense as to form an impenetrable barrier.' It is worthy of remark that the country adjoining the Sambre is at the present day intersected with hedges not unlike those described in the text.

l. 18. **incisis.** They cut into the tree on one side, so that it might fall over sideways. **teneris,** 'when young.'

l. 19. **crebris . . . enatis,** 'having grown out thick sideways.' *crebris* is predicative.

l. 21. **quo,** 'whither,' 'into which,'=*in quod munimentum.*

l. 26. CHAP. 18.—**Collis ab summo,** &c., 'A hill sloping evenly down from the topmost part inclined to the river Sabis, which we have named above. From that river with a similar upward slope a hill rose, stretching in front of this and directly opposite, for about 200 paces at its lowest part open, in its higher part wooded, so that it could not easily be seen into. Within these woods the enemy kept themselves in hiding. In the open ground along the river a few pickets of cavalry were seen. The depth of the river was about three feet.' I have given a very literal translation of this passage, that the beginner may understand as clearly as possible the difficult Latin idioms which it contains.

ab summo. The neut. adj. is used for a subst. as in *in occulto* below. Cp. VII. 19, *collis erat leniter ab infimo adclivis;* ib. 73, *stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti;* VI. 26, *ab eius summo.*

aequaliter. Not sometimes more, sometimes less steep, but a regular slope. **declivis,** of the slope from the top to the bottom. **adclivis,** of the slope from the bottom to the top.

l. 29. **pari adclivitate.** The river in fact ran between two banks, which sloped towards it at much the same angle.

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line 1. **passus circiter ducentos,** 'with about 200 paces of slope,' *i.e.* from the river up the incline.

infimus. As *summus collis* means the top of the hill, so *infimus collis* means the foot.

l. 7. CHAP. 19.—**subsequebatur,** 'followed close behind.'

l. 8. **ratio ordoque,** 'the fashion, that is, the arrangement of

the column.' Caesar frequently uses a general expression, and then adds a more exact term to particularise his meaning.

l. 10. **ad hostis adpropinquabat.** Elsewhere in Caesar *adpropinquare* always governs the dative.

consuetudine sua, 'according to his custom.'

l. 11. **expeditas:** see p. xxix., l. 2.

l. 13. **totum . . . erant,** 'were closing the whole column and acting as escort to the baggage train.'

l. 17. **in silvas . . . ex silva.** Obs. the change in number, as in III. 28.

l. 19. **longius quam quem . . . pertinebant,** 'further than the line to which the open ground extended.' *Porrecta* is supplementary predicate to *pertinebant;—ad quem finem porrecta* meaning little more than 'as far as.'

l. 21. **cedentes,** 'the retreating Gauls.'

l. 22. **opere dimenso,** 'the works having been already measured out.' *Metior* and its compounds may have the perf. part. in a passive sense.

l. 23. **prima impedimenta,** 'the head of the baggage train.'

l. 26. **ita, ut . . . confirmaverant,** 'in the manner in which they had settled their line and ranks within the woods, and had encouraged one another (to act).'

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line 4. **adverso colle,** abl. of place, 'up the hill.' Sall. Iug. 52, *adverso colle evadunt;* Livy, xxi. 31, *profectus adversa ripâ.*

l. 7. CHAP. **20.—vexillum quod . . . oporteret,** 'the banner which was the sign by which it was known when it was necessary to stand to arms.' See p. xxx., l. 9. Perhaps from Caesar's explaining it here we are to infer that the use of a *vexillum* for this purpose was a custom introduced by Caesar himself. In Plutarch we hear of a *φοινικοῦς χιτῶν* or *χιτὼν κόκκινος* (purple or scarlet cloth) so used.

l. 10. **qui paullo . . . arcessendi,** 'those of them who had gone a little too far in search of materials had to be fetched.' **agger** *is 'material for* the rampart.'

l. 14. **His difficultatibus . . . subsidio,** 'Two circumstances served to remedy these difficulties.'

l. 15. **scientia atque usus,** 'skill and training.'

superioribus proeliis, 'by means of earlier battles.'

l. 21. **nihil . . . administrabant,** 'they waited no longer for Caesar's command, but executed by themselves the movements which appeared necessary.'

nihil is stronger than *non*. Cp. III. 13, *nihil saxa et cautes timere.*

l. 23. CHAP. 21.—**necessariis rebus imperatis,** 'having issued only such orders as were indispensable.' To such words as *pauci* and *necessarius* we have often to supply some word like 'only' to bring out the meaning in English.

l. 25. **quam . . . obtulit.** (1) = *in eam partem quam fors obtulit*, (2) 'in whatever quarter chance presented them (the soldiers).' **fors** comes from the same root as *fero, ferax, fur, far, fortuna, fortuitus*, &c. As a proper name combined with *Fortuna*, it is declined throughout. Otherwise it is only found in the nom. and abl.

l. 28. **neu . . . animo,** 'not to lose their wits.' *Neu* = *neve* = *et ne*. Obs. the return to the positive construction in **hostiumque . . . sustinerent,** after the interposition of a negative.

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line 4. **pugnantibus occurrit,** 'he encountered men already fighting.' Note the absence of reduplication in *occurrit*, although *decucurrit* is found in the preceding sentence. Both words are perfects.

l. 6. **insignia.** These were feathers of different colours forming crests, taken off on the march and put on again before battle. Plaut. Bacch. I. i. 70, *pro galea scaphium, pro insigni sit corolla plectilis.* See p. xxi., l. 21.

l. 8. **tegimenta,** 'leather cases.' Cicero talks of *clipeorum involucra*, and Plautus of *integimenta*. That they were made of leather we learn from Plutarch, Luculli Vita, p. 510, *τὰ σκύτινα τῶν ὅπλων σκεπάσματα.*

detrudenda, 'to be pushed off.' The verb is rare in this sense. Some MSS. read *detrahenda.*

l. 8. **defuerit.** Obs. perf. Subj. in place of the ordinary imperf. It expresses more than the imperf. 'that there was no time either then or after;' but it is difficult to feel and express clearly the difference between the perf. and imperf. Subj. in these cases. The perfect is very rare. Caesar uses it seldom, Cicero very seldom, Sallust not at all, Livy not often: see note on p. 37, l. 1; cp. v. 15, 54; VII. 17.

l. 9. **Quam quisque . . . constitit,** 'Each man on leaving his work took up his stand in that quarter to which he happened to come, and beside those standards which he saw first.' See p. xxix., l. 25.

l. 12. CHAP. 22.—**Instructo exercitu . . . postulabat,** 'The army being drawn up rather as the character of the ground and the slope of the hill and the requirements of the time, than as the rules of military science and methodical arrangement, demanded.'

l. 13. **deiectusque collis,** 'the slope of the hill,' as in ch. 8 supra, *collis lateris deiectus habebat.*

l. 15. **diversis legionibus,** abl. abs., 'being turned in different directions.'

l. 18. **neque certa** = *certis locis.* It was impossible to calculate the movements of the enemy and to place reserves accordingly.

l. 21. **Itaque . . . sequebantur,** 'So in circumstances s exceptional diverse accidents of fortune also followed.'

CHAP. 23.—The map will help the student to form a cle impression of this terrible fight.

l. 22. **Legionis nonae et decimae.** These two legions w under Labienus, as we see from ch. 26.

l. 24. **acie,** genitive, as *meridie* in VII. 83.

cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos, 'out of breath with run and faintness.'

l. 28. **transire . . . dubitaverunt,** 'crossed without hesita

PAGE 18.

line 4. **diversae,** 'turned in opposite directions.' Jn. *gatis ex loco superiore,* 'after dashing the Viromandui dow *the higher* ground.'

l. 6. **in ipsis ripis.** The plural does not necessarily mean 'on both banks,' but implies that the fighting went on at different points of the bank.

l. 7. **a fronte.** The 8th and 11th legions had been posted there, and advanced fighting to the river. On the left the 9th and 10th had crossed the river and taken the enemy's camp. Thus both left and front of the Roman camp were exposed. The Nervii now attacked the 7th and 12th or the right wing, their troops ultimately separating into two columns, one of which attacked the two legions; the other attempted to seize the high ground and the Roman camp.

l. 12. **aperto latere,** 'on their exposed flank.' It had been left unprotected, by the advance of the centre and left wing.

l. 13. **summum castrorum locum,** 'the height on which the camp stood,' not 'the highest point of the camp.'

l. 15. CHAP. **24.—qui . . . fuerant.** The horse and light troops had at first been acting in concert, but had separated after the first charge of the enemy.

l. 17. **dixeram,** the pluperf. as in ch. 1 supra. The reference is to ch. 19, *his facile pulsis ac proturbatis.*

l. 18. **adversis . . . petebant,** 'encountered the enemy facing them, and again took to flight in another direction.'

l. 19. **calónes,** 'soldiers' slaves,' 'camp followers.' Talking of the way in which Caesar indulged his men, Suetonius says, *singula interdum mancipia viritim dedit.*

ab decumana . . . iugo. The decuman gate and the top of the hill are identical: see p. xxxi., l. 2. The *calones* probably occupied this place in camp, as the *porta decumana* was always in the side furthest removed from the enemy.

l. 25. **clamor** comes from a root which also supplies *cal-endae, cal-are, inter-cala-ris, con-cil-ium, nomen-cla-tor.* Eng. 'hail.'

l. 27. **quorum inter Gallos,** &c. The remark is added in order to enhance the impression of the danger.

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line 4. **desperatis nostris rebus.** For construction, see note on p. 28, l. 13.

l. 8. CHAP. 25.—**ab decimae . . . profectus.** See ch. 21 supra. All that is narrated till the end of ch. 24 happened when Caesar was making his way from the left wing to the right. He now goes on to say what he himself did on the right wing.

l. 9. **suos urgeri:** see ch. 23. *urgeo* has no supine.

signisque . . . impedimento, 'and as the standards had been brought together into one place, the soldiers of the 12th legion overcrowded and standing in their own way for fighting.' By *signis collatis* is meant that the cohorts were not kept distinct (see p. xxiv., l. 20), but had got massed.

l. 13. **signifero.** Though each maniple had a *signum* of its own, it is probable that the *signum* of the first of the three maniples forming a cohort was the standard of that cohort.

l. 15. **primipilo:** see p. xxvii., l. 25. *Baculus* is mentioned again in III. 5.

l. 16. **multis gravibusque,** 'many severe.' Obs. the Latin idiom. Cp. IV. 10, *multis ingentibusque insulis effectis;* B. C. i. 50, *in unum atque angustum locum.*

l. 18. **ab novissimis,** 'on the side of.' Livy, xlii. 60, *Cecidere ab Romanis ducenti equites.*

l. 19. **deserto proelio,** 'having left the battle.'

l. 20. **subeuntes intermittere,** 'stop coming up:' the construction with partc. as in Greek and English. Cp. ch. 28 infra, *ut usus misericordia videretur.*

l. 21. **rem esse in angusto,** 'that the matter was getting desperate.' *Angustum* is a substantive here.

l. 26. **manipulos laxare,** 'to open up their ranks;' opp. *densare.*

l. 29. **etiam . . . cuperet,** 'even in his own extreme danger desired to do his best.'

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line 3. CHAP. 26.—**iuxta,** 'near the 12th.' *Iuxta* comes from the same root as *iug-um, iu-mentum, iûg-erum, iu-n-go, con-iux.* Eng. 'yoke.'

l. 5. **ut . . . inferrent,** 'that the legions should be brought gradually together, and wheeling round face the enemy.' For *tribuni militum,* see p. xxvi., l. 24.

l. 8. **aversi** = *a tergo*, 'in rear.'

l. 10. **milites legionum duarum**: see ch. 19 supra.

l. 12. **cursu incitato**, 'having quickened their pace.' *Cursus*, not 'running' but 'pace.' For the two ablatives abs., the former giving the reason for the latter, cp. note on p. 10, l. 5.

collis, from the same root which gives us *cel-sus*, *ex-cel-lo*, *col-umna*, and *cul-men*.

l. 17. **equitum et calonum fuga**: see ch. 24.

l. 19. **versaretur**. Obs. the sing. verb with several plural subjects; but the sing. *imperator* is the principal subject, and so influences the verb.

nihil . . . fecerunt, 'they omitted nothing in respect of speed.' The phrases *aliquid reliqui facere* and *aliquem* or *aliquid reliquum facere* are used in the two senses of *relinquere*, 'to leave behind' and 'to leave undone.' *sibi* depends on *reliqui*.

l. 22. CHAP. 27.—**ut nostri . . . procubuissent**, 'that our men, even those who had fallen disabled with wounds.' The more ordinary construction would be *nostrorum*. The force of the Subj. *procubuissent* is, 'Even those, whoever they were, who had fallen.' So Livy, xxv. 14: *multi vulnerati, etiam quos vires desererent, nitebantur*.

vulneribus confecti, 'disabled' or 'weakened by wounds.' Cp. VII. 57, *aetate confectus*.

l. 23. **innixi**, more common than *innisus*—naturally, as *inniti* always signifies 'to lean upon,' and *nisus* is the part. of *nitor*, 'I strive;' *nixus* of *nitor*, 'I lean.' **scutis** is either dat. or abl., both constructions being used.

l. 25. **inermes armatis**. The two words are placed together for the sake of emphasis.

equites vero . . . praeferrent, 'nay, that the cavalry, to wipe out the stain of their flight, pushed before the legionaries in all quarters of the field.' **vero**, 'even,' used in a climax.

l. 27. **At hostes . . . pugnarent**, 'But the enemy, even with their last hopes of life, showed a bravery so extraordinary that, when the front ranks had fallen, the rest leapt upon their prostrate comrades, and fought from their bodies.'

PAGE 21.

line 2. **his . . . cadaveribus,** 'they (in their turn) being hurled down and their corpses piled.'

l. 3. **qui superessent,** 'the survivors;' lit. 'who*ever* survived.'

l. 5. **ut non nequiquam,** &c. The order is *ut judicari deberet tantae virtutis homines non nequiquam ausos esse,* &c. **nequiquam,** like *μάτην,* means 'idly,' 'without counting the cost.'

l. 8. **quae . . . redegerat,** 'all which things, though very difficult, their aspiring courage had made easy to them.'

redegerat. The more common word would be *rediderat.* Cp. IV. 3: *multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.*

l. 9. CHAP. 28.—**et prope . . . redacto,** 'and after the race and even the name of the Nervii had been almost utterly destroyed.' **ac,** as usual, emphasises: 'nay, the very name.' Pliny speaks of *memoriae internecio.*

l. 12. **pueri,** of boys and girls, as in ch. 13 supra, *pueri mulieresque.*

in aestuaria . . . collectos, 'gathered into marshes by the seashore, and into swamps.' By *aestuaria* is meant low marshy ground on the shore overflowed by the tide. Because *coniecisse* is used in ch. 16 of the same thing, some read *coniectos* here.

l. 18. **milibus sexaginta.** In ch. 4 they are said to have promised to the Belgic League only 50,000 men.

vix ad quingentos. In vs. 38, 39 we hear of them again rising in considerable force.

l. 20. **ut . . . videretur,** 'that he might be seen pitying the wretched and the humble.' For the Greek construction with the part. cp. I. 40, *meritus videbatur;* and see note on p. 19, l. 20.

l. 23. **finitimis . . . prohiberent,** 'commanded the neighbours to abstain, them and theirs, from doing them wrong and mischief.' The addition of *suosque* makes the phrase *prohiberent se* tolerable.

l. 25. CHAP. 29.—**supra:** see ch. 16.

cum venirent, 'when they were on their way.'

l. 27. **ex itinere,** 'on their march.'

l. 28. **reverterunt**: see note on p. 9, l. 6.

l. 29. **unum oppidum.** There seems no reasonable doubt that the site of this town is to be identified with Mt. Falhitze on the Maas, opposite the town of Huy. The line which Caesar's wall of investment would naturally follow, if each end rested on the river, is exactly 15,000 feet long.

PAGE 22.

line 1. **Quod . . . haberet,** 'Although on all sides round it stood upon very high rocks with a wide prospect;' lit. 'it had very high rocks and views.' **despectus** implies that the town was on the top of the rocks.

l. 4. **ducentorum pedum** depends on *aditus.*

l. 5. **duplici altissimo muro** = *duobus altissimis muris.* Many adjectives of place, number, and time may, like pronouns, be appended to adjectives without a copula. Cp. III. 27, *paucae ultimae nationes.*

l. 7. **Ipsi erant,** 'For themselves they were.' See p. xiii.

l. 10. **agere ac portare,** 'to drive and carry.' *Agere* refers to the cattle.

l. 11. **custodiam . . . reliquerunt,** 'left of their people a body of attendants and 6000 (fighting) men with them as defenders.' By *custodia* are meant menials to look after the stock. Cp. *custos gregis,* in Virg. Ec. x. 36.

l. 13. **obitus** = *interitus.* The word is elsewhere always used of individuals, never of the destruction of a large number of men.

l. 14. **alias** in good prose is invariably used of time.

l. 15. **hunc locum,** the whole district occupied by the Aduatuci, not only this particular town.

l. 16. CHAP. 30.—**primo adventu** = *cum primum advenisset exercitus,* as *prima luce* means 'as soon as day dawned.'

l. 18. **parvulis proeliis,** 'skirmishes.' Adjectives in *-ulus* have no comparative or superlative: *querulus, rufulus, bellulus,* &c.

l. 20. **in circuitu quindecim milium.** We must supply *pedum,* not *passuum.* There could be no use for a *vallum* 15 miles long in investing a town.

l. 21. **oppido sese continuit**: cp. ch. 11, *castris continuit.*

l. 22. **vineis actis**, &c.: see p. xxxiii., l. 21.

l. 23. **primum**, to be contrasted with *ubi vero* at the beginning of next chapter.

atque increpitare vocibus, 'and even to jeer.' *Irridere* and *increpitare* are historical Infinitives.

l. 24. **ab tanto spatio**, 'at such a distance off.' Cp. ch. 7 supra, *ab milibus passuum minus duobus.*

l. 25. **quibusnam manibus**, &c., 'where were the hands . . . with which,' &c.?

l. 27. **plerumque omnibus**, 'mostly all,' *i.e.* 'almost all,' as v. 57, *equites plerumque omnes tela coniciebant.*

l. 28. **brevitas nostra** = *brev. nostrorum.* The size of the Northern Europeans struck the Roman imagination. Tacitus, Germ. 20, *in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae* miramur, *excrescunt.*

l. 29. **in muro sese collocare confiderent**, 'trusted to put a tower of such size on the wall.' The Aduatuci were ridiculing the Romans, and pretending to believe that the tower was meant to be placed on the wall. The more ordinary construction would be *collocaturos esse.* These words are altered by most editors, but without any authority, and quite unnecessarily.

PAGE 23.

line 1. CHAP. 31.—**vero**, 'however,' not 'actually.'

l. 2. **nova . . . commoti**, 'alarmed at the strange and extraordinary sight.'

l. 4. **locuti . . . dixerunt.** *Locuti* is a participle, and the words from *non existimare* to *possent* depend upon it. The rest of the sentence is governed by *dixerunt.* Jn. *non sine ope.*

l. 5. **qui tantae . . . possent**, 'in that they could move forward engines of such height.'

l. 7. **se suaque . . . dixerunt**, 'they said that they yielded their persons and all their goods to their power.' For the omission of one *se*, cp. note on p. 2, l. 20.

l. 8. **Unum . . . deprecari**, 'One thing they ask him not to do.' *Petere* is 'to make a request,' but *deprecari* is 'to pray *that something* may not happen.'

l. 9. **pro . . . mansuetudine,** 'conformably to his forbearance and humanity,' as in ch. 14 supra.

l. 10. **statuisset . . . conservandos,** 'he had resolved upon giving the Aduatuci their lives.'

l. 14. **in eum casum,** viz. that they would have to choose between the two.

l. 15. **ab his . . . consuessent,** 'to be tortured to death by those among whom they had become accustomed to bear rule.'

l. 18. CHAP. **32.—magis . . . eorum,** 'rather following his own practice than considering their deserts.' They had been on their way to help the Nervii.

l. 19. **si prius . . . dedidissent,** 'if they should surrender before the battering-ram touched their walls.' Our tense idiom differs from the Latin: cp. Cic. Verr. ii. 67, *Metellus graviter fert; evocat ad se magistratus;* nisi restituissent *statuas, minatur. Ariēs,* like *pariēs* and *abiēs,* is an exception to the rule that *-es* increasing short is itself short.

l. 21. **condicio,** 'coming to terms.'

l. 22. **in Nerviis,** 'in the case of the Nervii.'

l. 25. **facere dixerunt,** stronger than *facturos esse,* as *collocare* at the end of ch. 30.

l. 27. **sic ut . . . adaequarent,** 'so that the piles of arms almost reached to the height of the wall and mound.' **agger,** Caesar's mound which had been brought up far into the town ditch, which was 200 feet wide.

PAGE 24.

line 3. **eo die:** cp. note on p. 5, l. 13.

CHAP. **33.—Sub vesperum.** The 2nd decl. form of the acc. is far the most common, especially with *ad, ante, in,* and *sub.* But in the abl. the 3rd decl. form is used: *vespere* or adverbially *vesperi.*

l. 6. **ab militibus.** Caesar often repeats a substantive instead of using a pronoun.

l. 7. **ante inito,** &c., before the capitulation.

l. 8. **nostros . . . servaturos,** 'that our men would withdraw their garrisons (from the forts), or in short keep them up with less care.'

l. 9. **denique** is almost equivalent to 'at least.'

l. 11. **viminibus intextis,** 'or of woven withes,' is governed by *ex*, and is not abl. absolute.

l. 12. **subito,** 'hurriedly.' Adverbs in *-o* are really ablatives. Many, like *subito* and *repentino* here, are ablatives of time, *tempore* being understood. Others, like *falso, consulto, bipartito,* are ablatives absolute; and a few, like *vero,* are really the ablatives of the neuter of adjectives used substantively.

l. 15. **repentino,** a rare adverb, 'on the sudden.'

l. 16. **Celeriter . . . facta,** 'Intelligence being quickly conveyed by fire-signals, according to Caesar's orders.' The art of signalling by fire was well known to the ancients.

l. 19. **ut a viris . . . debuit,** 'as brave men . . . . ought to have fought against soldiers throwing missiles from rampart and towers.' The Subjunctive *iacerent* makes the case general.

iniquo loco, 'on unfavourable ground.'

l. 20. **turribusque.** These towers are not to be confused with the *castella,* but were less than them.

l. 22. **ad hominum,** &c. *Ad* is an adverb here = *circiter,* as in Livy, xxii. 41, *ad mille et septingenti caesi, non plus centum Romanorum Sociorumque occisis.*

l. 25. **sectionem . . . vendidit,** 'Caesar sold the State-lot of that town in a lump.' *Sectio* is that portion of the booty which the State appropriated, and which was generally sold by auction. The bidders in such sales for such *sectiones* were called *sectores.* There was other booty got from the town, but that claimed by the State—the *sectio eius oppidi*—was all sold. The people composing the *sectio* might have been presented with their liberty.

PAGE 25.

line 2. CHAP. **34.**—**miserat,** after the defeat of the Nervii. The legion was the 7th, as we learn from III. 7.

l. 3. **Curiosolitas,** as if a Greek word, the nom. being *Curiosolitĕs.* So *Allobrogĕs, Allobrogăs,* and others. These peoples occupied the north-west of France between the coast and the Loire and Seine—the modern Brittany and the Cotantin. The *Vĕnĕtĭ* have left their name to Vannes, the *Curiosolitĕs* to *Corseult,* the *Redones* to Rennes, all places in Bretagne.

l. 5. **Oceanumque attingunt,** not the Mediterranean, which *maritimae* would naturally suggest to a Roman ear.

l. 8. CHAP. **35.—tanta . . . perlata est,** 'so great was the impression made by this war upon the barbarians;' lit. 'so great an impression of this war was conveyed to.'

l. 10. **quae incolerent.** This clause seems to be attracted into the Subj. by *mitterentur*. There is no other reason for the Mood.

l. 12. **daturas,** not *daturos*. The *legati* represent their *civitates*.

l. 14. **inita:** see note on p. 2, l. 6. **reverti:** see note on p. 9, l. 6.

l. 15. **Carnūtes,** a district till recently called Chartrain, on the Loire, near Orleans. The *Andes* have given their name to Anjou; the *Tŭrŏnĕs* have left theirs in Tours and Touraine.

l. 16. **civitates . . . gesserat,** 'States which were near to the seat of war.'

l. 17. **hibernacula:** see p. xxxii., l. 9.

l. 18. **ex litteris,** 'in consequence of.'

l. 19. **dies quindecim supplicatio,** 'a religious thanksgiving for fifteen days.' The Senate had the power of decreeing a *supplicatio* for a victory. Pompey had been voted a *supplicatio* of ten days after the Mithridatic war.

quod . . . nulli, 'which before that time had been the fortune of no one.' *Nullus*, like *nemo*, is often put at the end of a clause for emphasis, as ch. 33 supra, *cum iam defenderet nemo;* 6 id. *in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli.*

BOOK III.

PAGE 26.

line 1. CHAP. **1.—Cum . . . Caesar,** 'When Caesar was on his way into Italy.' The plan was not formed till he had set out.

Servium Gālbam, afterwards one of the assassins of Caesar (B.C. 44). He was the great-grandfather of the Emperor Galba.

l. 2. **parte equitatus,** consisting of auxiliaries.

l. 3. **Sedunos.** The Seduni have left their name to Sitten, a town further up the valley than Martigny (*Octodurus*).

l. 4. **finibus.** In Virgil *finis* is sometimes masc., sometimes fem.; in Lucretius, only once masc., but in the phrases *hac, ea, qua fine* or *fini,* the fem. gender is constant.

l. 6. **causa mittendi.** We should say simply 'thereof,' or 'his reason.' So II. 1, *coniurandi has esse causas.*

iter per Alpes. Twenty years before this Pompeius had connected Gaul and Italy by a road over Mount Genèvre, or in a westerly direction. Caesar now recognises the need of a new route in a northerly direction, and he resolves to open up for general traffic that over the Simplon and the Great St. Bernard.

l. 7. **quo magno cum . . . consuerant,** 'by which traders generally travelled, but only at great risk and after payment of heavy dues.' For the position of the adj. see note on p. 9, l. 15. For *ire consuerant,* see note on p. 4, l. 29. *consuevi* = *soleo,* and *consuēram* = *solitus sum.* The contracted forms of this verb are far the most common.

l. 8. **patefieri.** Compounds of *facio* with prepositions generally form their passive in *-ficior,* but with verbal stems and adverbs in *-fio ;* as, *arefio, calefio, benefit, satisfit.*

l. 10. **legionem,** '*the* legion.'

l. 11. **castellis,** 'fortified villages;' often used of the hamlets of the Alpine tribes, as Livy, xxi. 33; Virg. Georg. iii. 475: cp. Hor. 4 Od. 14. 11, *arces Alpibus impositas tremendis.*

PAGE 27.

line 2. **cohortes duas,** about 1000 men.

l. 3. **reliquis,** eight: see p. xxiv., l. 11. Obs. *in vico, qui vicus,* and *eius vici* all in one sentence.

l. 4. **Octodurus** is the modern Martigny. The *flumen* referred to is the Drance.

l. 10. CHAP. 2.—**Cum dies . . . iussisset,** 'When several days of life in winter-quarters had passed, and he had ordered corn to be brought thither.' Obs. *hibernorum* of time, but *eo* of place.

l. 12. **exploratores:** see p. xxviii., l. 11.

l. 13. **quam Gallis concesserat.** The Ind. proves that this clause, unlike *qui impenderent* following, does not form part of the report, but is a remark of Caesar's own.

l. 16. **Id aliquot . . . caperent.** As usual *id* refers to what precedes and *ut . . . caperent* is added to give more information. 'That—their unexpected resolve to renew the war and crush the legion—had happened from several causes,' or 'several causes had contributed to this—their sudden resolve,' &c.

l. 19. **neque eam plenissimam,** 'and one not very large to begin with.' This legion, the 12th, had suffered very severely in the terrible fight with the Nervii, II. 23.

l. 20. **compluribus singillatim,** &c. Individual soldiers had been despatched to negotiate for supplies. It was not a case of *pabulatio* or *frumentatio*, but of peaceful business.

l. 22. **propter . . . loci,** 'on account of the disadvantage of position.'

l. 25. **Accedebat, quod . . . dolebant,** 'Add to this, that they were indignant,' &c.; lit. 'it was added that,' &c.

l. 26. **obsidum nomine,** 'as hostages.' So VI. 19, *dotis nomine*; VII. 89, *praedae nomine.*

l. 27. **perpetuae possessionis,** 'continuous occupation.'

l. 29. **sibi persuasum habebant.** Just as in I. 2 we have *id eis persuasit*, 'he proved that to them;' so here 'they held it proved to themselves.' This meaning of *persuadeo* is not uncommon: cp. VI. 14, *in primis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas.* Cic. Invent. i. 17, *si iam quiddam auditori persuasum videtur. Persuasus*, 'proved,' 'attested,' has even a superlative in Brut. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. xi. 9, *persuasissimum mihi est Lepidum recte facturum nunquam.*

PAGE 28.

line 2. CHAP. 3.—**cum neque . . . provisum,** 'since neither (on the one hand) were the works and entrenchments of the camp quite finished, nor (on the other) had sufficient provision been made,' &c.

munitionesque is added to particularise *opus*, as *promuntoriisque* to define *lingulis* in ch. 12 infra, *in extremis lingulis promuntoriisque.*

l. 3. **essent perfectae,** agreeing with munitiones in gender

and number," as in Bell. Civ. i. 20, *opera munitionesque esse perfectas.*

l. 3. **de frumento reliquoque commeatu,** 'in respect to grain and the rest of the supplies.' These two substantives are often used together without *reliquus*, *commeatus* including everything but grain.

l. 5. **deditione facta,** 'as submission had been made.'

l. 6. **consilio.** Used of any select body each member of which contributes something to the debate, a deliberative body, as opposed to *concilium*, a mass meeting which accepts or refuses proposals made by some leader. Here *consilium* means 'a council of war.'

l. 8. **tantum repentini periculi** = *tantum et tam repentinum periculum.* This construction became very common after Caesar's time.

l. 10. **completa conspicerentur,** 'were seen filled.' Observe the participial construction, as in II. 28, *usus videretur*, where see note.

l. 11. **neque subsidio . . . possent,** 'and neither could relief come nor supplies be brought up as the roads were closed behind them.' After *veniri* we have to supply *posset* from *possent*, which agrees with the subject nearest it, as in Livy, ii. 11, *ut non cetera solum sed pecus quoque in urbem compelleretur;* and II. 26 supra, *quanto in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur.* For the combination of the impersonal with the personal construction in the same sentence, cp. 14 infra, *intellexit neque hostium fugam reprimi neque iis nocere posse.*

subsidio veniri (posset), lit. 'could it be come for (their) relief.' The passive of *venio* is very frequently so used impersonally: cp. B. C. i. 67, *plerique censebant posse prius ad angustias veniri quam sentiretur. Subsidio* is of course dative.

l. 13. **desperata salute.** Cicero sometimes uses *desperare salutem;* Caesar always *de salute*, except in abl. abs. and in ch. 11 infra, *suis fortunis desperare;* vii. 50, *sibi desperans*, where he h the dative.

l. 15. **ad salutem contenderent,** 'try to gain (a position of) safety.' The addition of *isdem itineribus* makes the metaphor difficult. We have a similar expression in Bell. Hisp. 29, *Aequitas loci adversarios efflagitabat ut tali condicione contenderent ad victoriam.* So Cic. Phil. xiv. 32, *ad laudem gloriamque contendere.*

l. 17. **ad extrēmum,** 'to the last.' Neut. adj. used as substantive: see note on p. 13, l. 26.

rei eventum experiri, 'to try the upshot of the affair,' *i.e.* 'to try how things should turn out,' not 'to wait for,' which would be *opperiri.*

l. 19. CHAP. 4.—**vix ut.** Like *brevi* preceding, *vix* is put first for emphasis.

l. 20. **collocandis atque administrandis,** 'arranging and executing;' a rare use of *collocare:* cp. Bell. Alex. 33, *sic rebus omnibus confectis et collocatis.*

l. 22. **decurrere, conicere,** &c., all historical Infinitives, to be translated by the Indicative.

gaesa, missile weapons of the Alpine tribes. Virg. Aen. viii. 661, *Alpina gaesa.*

l. 24. **ex loco superiore,** 'from their higher ground,' 'as the ground on which they stood was higher.' The Roman soldiers manned the *vallum.*

l. 27. **hoc superari,** 'were put at a disadvantage by this.'

l. 28. **defessi** is a very strong word, 'exhausted;' *defatigatus,* on the other hand, expresses lassitude merely, not exhaustion.

PAGE 29.

line 1. **ac non modo . . . dabatur.** How *non modo,* 'not only,' came to be used in sentences where we should expect 'not only not,' is made clear by the following literal translation: 'and not only to an exhausted man of going out of the fight, but not even to a wounded man of leaving that spot where he had taken his stand and retiring was the power given.' For **ac,** see note on p. 1, l. 12.

l. 3. **sui recipiendi.** In similar gerundival constructions we might have *nostri, vestri, tui, mei recipiendi,* which proves that all these pronouns are genitives sing. of possessive, not of personal pronouns.

l. 4. CHAP. 5.—**amplius horis sex.** The construction with the accusative is more common.

l. 6. **nostris deficerent,** 'were failing our men.' *Deficere* is only used of neuter or abstract subjects.

l. 7. **languidioribusque nostris,** 'and as our troops became

more faint:' abl. abs. as II. 9, *secundiore equitum proelio nostris;* id. 11, *nullo certo ordine neque imperio.* *Languidus* and *langueo* are akin to *laxus* and *laxo.* Most adjectives in *-idus* have a comparative and superlative.

l. 10. **primi pili centurio.** See p. xxvii., l. 25.

Nervico proelio, 'in the battle with the Nervii,' ii. 25. If *Nerviorum* had been used for *Nervico,* Caesar would have said *in proelio.* For **confectus,** see note on p. 20, l. 22.

l. 11. **C. Volusenus,** mentioned again in IV. 21, VI. 41, VIII. 23, 48; B. C. iii. 60: see p. xxvi., l. 31. The name Gāĭŭs, when written in full, is spelt with a G.; when only the initial is given, with a C. Thus C. Julius Caesar, but Gaius Julius Caesar.

l. 12. **et consilii magni et virtutis** (magnae), 'of great resource and bravery.'

l. 14. **extremum . . . experirentur,** 'they should try the only remedy left them.' **auxilium** is here a metaphor derived from medicine.

l. 16. **certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent,** 'he informs them (of his wish) that they should for a little cease fighting.' Cp. B. C. i. 64, *ut certior fieret ne labori suo parceret.* This construction with *certiorem facere* is not common, and of course only used when a command is implied.

l. 21. CHAP. 6.—**omnibus portis,** 'by (means of) all the gates.'

l. 23. **sui colligendi,** 'of rallying:' see note on p. 29, l. 3.

l. 24. **qui . . . venerant,** 'who had entertained the hope of taking the camp.' For **potiundorum castrorum,** see note on p. 6, l. 3.

l. 28. **plus tertia parte.** In such phrases *plus,* like *amplius* above, is an adverb.

PAGE 30.

line 2. **copiis fusis armisque exutis,** 'routed and stripped of their arms.' *Armis* is abl. after *exutis,* as VII. 14, *ipsos impedimentis exuunt.*

l. 4. **atque alio . . . viderat,** 'and remembered that he came into winter-quarters with one design, had seen that he encountered *different circumstances.*' This is a literal translation. Observe *meminerat* is perfect in meaning, not pluperfect like *viderat.*

The meaning of course is that the state of things which he had to face was incompatible with the purpose for which he came. **For alio . . . aliis,** cp. Plaut. Trin. i. 2, 161, *alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram,* where *fecisti* as perfect corresponds to the perfect, *memineras;* and the pluperfect, *veneram,* corresponds to *viderat.*

l. 8. **reverti contendit,** 'returned without delay.'

l. 9. **incolumis** has no comparative or superlative.

l. 14. CHAP. 7.—**expulsis Germanis** must refer to the defeat of the Germans under Ariovistus in Book I.: see p. xvii.

l. 16. **quod eas . . . volebat,** 'because he wished to visit those tribes also, and get to know the districts.'

l. 19. **P. Crassus adulescens.** In Caesar, P. Crassus and D. Brutus are the only Romans with whose names *adulescens* is used, and to these it is attached frequently. Neither of these two men held any fixed military rank, but were employed sometimes in one capacity, sometimes in another. The term is often applied to Gauls. Till seventeen years of age a Roman was *puer,* from seventeen to forty *adulescens,* from forty to sixty *vir,* above sixty *senex.*

proximus mare Oceanum, 'close to the Ocean sea.' The acc. after *proximus* is also found in I. 54, *qui proximi Rhenum incolunt,* and elsewhere: cp. Livy, XXXV. 10, *propior invidiam gloria.* **mare Oceanus** is like *flumen Rhenus, terra Gallia,* &c.

l. 20. **in Andibus:** see II. 34.

l. 21. **praefectos . . . militum:** see p. xxvii., l. 1.

l. 23. **quo in numero,** regular Latin idiom for 'in the number of whom.' So *eo in numero.*

l. 24. **Curiosolitās.** For the Greek ending, see note on p. 25, l. 3.

l. 26. CHAP. 8.—**Huius est . . . regionum,** 'Of this State the influence is by far the most extensive of the whole seaboard of that district.'

l. 29. **consuerunt,** '*are* accustomed:' see note on p. 26, l. 7.

PAGE 31.

line 1. **scientia atque . . . rerum,** 'in the knowledge and practice of seamanship.' See p. xiv. *Nauticus* is really a Greek word, *ναυτικός,* but declined as if it were Latin.

l. 2. **in magno . . . aperto,** lit. 'in a great and exposed onset of sea,' *i.e.* 'in a sea vast, tempestuous, and exposed.'

l. 3. **quos tenent ipsi,** 'which they keep in their own hands.'

l. 5. **Ab his . . . Velanii,** 'By them a beginning is made of detaining (Roman officers, in this case) Silius and Velanius.'

l. 8. **ut sunt . . . consilia,** 'as the resolutions of Gauls are sudden and unexpected.'

l. 14. **quam . . . acceperant.** A remark of Caesar's own, as is proved by the Indicative.

l. 15. **Romanorum servitutem,** subjective genitive, 'the slavery imposed by the Romans.'

mittunt . . . remittat, 'send (to say) that if he wishes to get back his own men, he must return their hostages to them.'

l. 19. CHAP. 9.—**ab Crasso.** *Ab* can stand before any consonant, but is rare before *m*, *b*, *p*, *f*, and *v*.

l. 20. **ipse aberat longius,** somewhere in the north of Italy.

l. 22. **quod influit in Oceanum,** 'which flows into the Ocean,' *i.e.* not into the Mediterranean. The remark seemed less useless to a Roman than to us, and also gives a reason for building the ships on the river. *Quod* agrees with the appellative *flumen*, as usual; so II. 5, *flumen Axonam, quod*, &c. *Liger* is masc.

institui, 'procured;' generally of things.

l. 24. **cum primum . . . potuit,** 'as soon as he could do so by the time of year,' *i.e.* 'as soon as the season permitted.' For *per* in a similar sense, cp. II. 16, *mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur.*

l. 26. **cognito . . . facti,** 'when Caesar's coming was known, having been informed (of the fact).'

l. 27. **quantum . . . admisissent.** *Facinus in me admitto* means 'I put a crime upon myself,' 'commit it.'

l. 28. From **legatos** to **coniectos** is in apposition to *facinus:* lit. 'At the same time, because they were aware of the greatness of the crime which they had committed, that ambassadors, a name which had always been holy and inviolate among all nations, had been detained by them and cast into prison.'

ad omnes = *apud omnes*, as I. 31; IV. 16; V. 53; VII. 5.

legatos. Caesar now calls the *praefecti* and *tribuni* of ch. 7 *legati, to suit* his own purposes.

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line 2. **ad usum navium** = *ad navigationem*; or means perhaps 'the requirements of ships.'

l. 3. **hoc maiore spe**, lit. 'their hopes being the greater by this.'

l. 5. **aestuariis**: see note on p. 21, l. 12.

l. 6. **inscientiam locorum**, 'ignorance of the *coast*.'

l. 7. **nostros exercitus**, 'our armies.' It is difficult to see why the plural is here used.

l. 9. **ac iam ut . . . acciderent**, 'nay, allowing that everything was already happening contrary to expectation.' Observe the meaning of *ut* and the position of *iam*.

l. 11. **facultatem**, 'sufficient number,' 'stock,' 'supply,' as 12 infra, *cuius rei summam facultatem habebant*.

l. 13. **longe aliam . . . atque**, 'very different from.'

l. 14. **in concluso mari**, like the Mediterranean.

l. 17. **ubi . . . constabat**, 'where it was believed that,' &c.

l. 20. **Lexovios**, &c. The Lexovii have left their name to Lisieux, and the Namnetes to Nantes. Virgil and Silius Italicus make the *i* in *Mŏrĭnĭ* short.

l. 22. **quae . . . posita est**. This is of course incorrect, but goes to prove that Caesar wrote his *Commentarii* as the events happened. He was soon to know more about Britain.

l. 23. CHAP. 10.—**Erant hae difficultates**, &c. *Erant* is placed first for emphasis: 'There were really,' 'there existed.' For the same reason the *tamen* following is placed after *Caesarem* instead of before it.

l. 25. **iniuriae . . . Romanorum**, 'the wrongs done by the detention of,' &c. Livy, iv. 32, *scelus legatorum contra ius gentium interfectorum*. *Iniuriae* is plural because there were several sufferers.

l. 26. **rebellio . . . deditionem**, 'the renewal of the war after submission.'

l. 28. **in primis . . . arbitrarentur**, 'especially the fear that, if this district were left to itself, the rest of the tribes should think *that they* might do the same.'

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line 5. **conspirarent.** This is the only instance of *conspirare* in Caesar. He prefers *coniurare.*

l. 7. CHAP. 11.—**Trevĕros,** on both sides of the Moselle. As they touched the Remi on one side, and the Germans on another, Caesar had good reason for sending Labienus among them.

l. 10. **adeat . . . contineat,** 'visit and keep in allegiance.'

l. 11. **arcessiti dicebantur,** lit. 'were spoken of as summoned.'

per vim, like *per cruciatum* in II. 31.

l. 13. **cum cohortibus legionariis duodecim,** *i.e.* a force larger by two cohorts than a legion, but whether it comprised one whole legion or was composed of cohorts drawn from all it is impossible to say. Remember that Crassus had no fixed post. He was not one of the *legati.*

l. 15. **auxilia in Galliam,** *i.e.* into Celtic Gaul.

l. 16. **tantae nationes,** viz. the Aquitani and Galli.

l. 18. **qui eam . . . curet,** 'to see to the dispersion of that force.'

l. 19. **D. Brutum adulescentem:** cp. note on p. 30, l. 19.

l. 20. **Pictŏnes,** a Celtic tribe on the left bank of the Loire, modern Poitou. **Santŏni,** also a Celtic tribe on the north bank of the Garonne, who have left their name in Saintonge and Saintes.

l. 24. CHAP. 12.—**ferē,** 'as a rule.'

situs oppidorum. Note the plural *situs.* English idiom requires the singular.

l. 25. **in extremis lingulis,** &c., 'placed on the end of tongues and headlands:' see note on p. 28, l. 2.

l. 27. **cum . . . incitavisset,** 'as often as the tide had set in.' For this meaning of *cum,* cp. 13 infra, *cum ventus saevire coepisset.*

aestus comes from the same root as *aestas,* 'summer;' *aedes,* '*house*' (*lit.* 'hearth'). The meaning of aestuo, 'I boil,' shows *the way in* which the words are connected.

l. 27. **quod his . . . spatio,** 'which happens to these people always at an interval of twelve hours.' *his* is found in a few MSS. The rest have *bis*. Most editors propose to read *quatuor et viginti* for *duodecim*, xxiv for xii. Caesar must have known accurately, as the siege works would force him to attend to the tides. There was one tide at the beginning and one at the end of the twelve hours, which may have occasioned some confusion in his mind.

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line 1. **minuente,** 'ebbing.' The verb is rare in a neuter sense.

naves in vadis afflictarentur, 'the ships would be injured on the shallows,' not 'get bumped,' which is far too strong a meaning for *afflictari*. Cp. IV. 29: *onerarias naves, quae ad ancoras erant deligatae, tempestas afflictabat.*

l. 4. **extruso . . . adaequatis,** 'when the sea had been driven out by a dyke and dams, and the town walls had been reached by these means.' *Adaequare*, 'to reach,' occurs again II. 32: *ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudenem acervi armorum adaequarent.* It is difficult to form a clear conception of these works. Perhaps what is meant is this. Two dams or dykes were begun at different points above high-water mark, and in the intervals between the tides were pushed forward in converging lines to the town walls: when completed, they would form an *agger*, and enclose a space impervious to the sea.

l. 5. **suis fortunis desperare.** For construction, see note on p. 28, l. 13.

l. 6. **cuius rei,** 'of which possessions.'

l. 9. **isdem . . . loci,** 'by the same advantages of position.'

l. 12. **vasto . . . portibus.** These are all ablatives absolute.

l. 14. CHAP. 13.—**Namque** gives the reason why the Gallic ships could easily be navigated when the Roman were stormstead.

l. 16. **carinae . . . navium,** 'their bottoms considerably more flat than those of our ships.' *Carina* originally meant the 'shell of a nut,' being akin to Greek *κάρ-υον*, 'a nut.' It then came to mean the 'hull,' 'bottom,' 'keel' of a ship, just as *phaselus* (*φάσηλος*), 'a kidney-bean,' came to be used in the sense of '*a light boat.*'

l. 17. **vada . . . excipere,** 'take the shallows and the ebb of the tide.' *excipere* is 'to stand,' 'take,' 'sustain.'

l. 20. **naves . . . perferendam,** 'the ships made wholly of oak, so as to endure any violence and bad usage.' *Contumelia* is elsewhere always used of persons. Every nation speaks of ships as things of life.

l. 21. **transtra . . . crassitudine,** 'the cross-timbers (consisted) of beams a foot thick, (and were) riveted with iron bolts of the thickness of a man's thumb.' *Transtra* were used to support the deck when there was one, and to add solidity to undecked vessels. *digiti pollicis* are in apposition, like *flumen Rhenus.*

l. 24. **pelles . . . confectae,** 'for sails, skins, and hides worked thin.' *pelles,* 'undressed skins.' *alutae,* 'hides dressed with alum (*alumen*).'

l. 25. **eius usus inscientiam,** 'ignorance of its use.' *Eius* is governed by *usus,* 'use of it.'

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line 2. **ut . . . accommodatiora,** 'that ours had the better in speed alone and in propulsion by oars, (but) everything else, considering the character of the coast and the violence of the storms, was more suitable and adapted for them.'

l. 6. **rostro.** The *rostrum,* beak or ram of an ancient galley, consisted of a strong timber projecting from the prow beneath the water-line, and furnished with sharp metal points.

l. 9. **copulis** refers to *harpagones* and like instruments, our 'grappling irons.'

cum saevire . . . dedissent, 'as often as the wind had begun to blow hard and they were running before it.' See note on p. 33, l. 27.

l. 14. **extimescendus.** There is no *timesco* and no *extimeo.*

l. 15. CHAP. 14.—**ubi intellexit . . . sumi,** 'feeling that all this labour is being expended to no purpose.' *laborem sumere* = 'to take pains.'

l. 22. **profectae ex portu.** The following engagement probably took place in the Baie de Quiberon.

l. 23. **neque satis . . . vel.** Except in very early Latin *vel* rarely follows *neque.*

l. 25. **quam . . . insisterent,** 'what plan of battle they should adopt.' *insistere,* 'to set oneself to.'

l. 27. **cognoverant.** Caesar must have had some ships with him before the arrival of the fleet.

turribus excitatis. Ships so furnished with towers in which marksmen might be placed were termed *turritae.* *excito* is common in this connexion. The more regular construction would have been *turres excitatas . . . superabat*, but Caesar is fond of the other: *e.g.* v. 4, *principibus convocatis hos conciliavit.*

l. 28. **ex barbaris navibus,** 'on the side of . . .'

l. 29. **ut neque . . . acciderent,** 'so that missiles could not very well be thrown into them from a lower standing place, and those discharged by the Gauls descended with greater force.'

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line 4. **muralium falcium**: see p. xxxiv., l. 4.

l. 5. **funes . . . destinabant,** 'the ropes which made the sail-yards fast to the masts.' The Romans had no word for the lifts or ropes which stretch from either end of the yard-arm (*antemnae*) to the mast. They afterwards borrowed the Greek word *ceruchi.*

l. 6. **navigio . . . praerumpebantur,** 'they were broken off by rowing hard away:' ablative absolute.

l. 10. **usus navium,** 'serviceableness.'

l. 13. **ut nullum . . . posset,** 'so that no brave act of any note could miss being seen.'

l. 17. CHAP. 15.—**Disiectis antemnis,** 'the yards having tumbled down.'

cum . . . circumsteterant, 'when two or three ships had run themselves round one.' We may perhaps infer from this that the Roman ships were more numerous than those of the Veneti. *binae ac ternae,* 'two and (in some cases) three.' *ternae*, not *trinae*, which is used only with nouns of plural form and singular meaning, as *trina castra*, 'three camps.'

l. 22. **auxilium ei rei,** 'no remedy for it;' *ei rei* = *navium expugnationi.*

l. 24. **quo ventus ferebat,** 'in which the wind drove them.' There is no necessity for taking *ferebat* intransitively. *quo* = *in quam*, as II. 16, *in eum locum* coniecisse quo.

l. 25. **malacia ac tranquillitas,** 'stillness and calm.' The more common *tranquillitas* is added to explain the Greek *μαλακία*, rare in this sense even in Greek writers.

ut se . . . possent. The Gallic ships had no oars whatever.

l. 26. **Quae quidem res.** The *quidem* adds great emphasis to the relative.

l. 27. **maxime opportuna.** The regular superlative is quite common. Caesar himself uses *opportunissimus* four times, so that this is a good instance of what is not uncommon, using *maxime* and the positive as an emphatic superlative.

l. 28. **perpaucae.** Caesar prefers *perpauci* to *paucissimi.*

l. 29. **noctis interventu,** ablative of a point of time.

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line 1. **pervenerint,** the perfect where we should expect the imperfect Subjunctive: see note on p. 16, l. 8. Here the perfect directs the reader's attention to the point of time expressed by *noctis interventu.*

ab hora . . . occasum. As it was late in the autumn, this means from about 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

l. 3. CHAP. 16.—**bellum Venetorum,** 'war against the Veneti,' as ch. 5 supra, *Nervico proelio.*

l. 7. **navium quod fuerat,** 'all their ships.' A common usage, as IV. 22, *quod navium habebat.*

tum . . . coegerant. In this idiom the clause introduced by *tum* always contains a more important item than that introduced by *cum.* The men might have been rescued if they had not lost their ships.

l. 9. **neque quo . . . habebant,** 'had nowhere to betake themselves, no means of defending their towns.'

l. 14. **necato.** The same root supplies *nex, per-nic-ies, inter-nec-io, noc-eo, noxa.*

senatu. Caesar speaks as a Roman.

sub corona vendidit. It was an old practice to sell captives of war with a chaplet on their heads.

l. 16. CHAP. 17.—**cum iis copiis.** The numbers are given in *ch. 11 supra.*

l. 17. **pervenit** may be either present or perfect. Both constructions are common in Caesar, as I. 46, *dum haec geruntur . . . nuntiatum est;* V. 22, *dum . . . geruntur . . . Cassivelaunus . . . mittit.*

l. 18. **summam imperii,** like *summa belli* in II. 4.

l. 20. **ex quibus . . . coegerat,** 'from among whom he had assembled an army and great forces.' *Copiae* must refer to men, as Caesar uses the phrase *cogere copias* very freq. and always of men. Moreover we are expressly told in the next chapter that no attention had been paid to gathering supplies.

l. 21. **his paucis diebus,** viz. after the arrival of Sabinus.

Aulerci Eburovices. We read of Aulerci Diablintes in ch. 9 supra, and of Aulerci Cenomani in VII. 75. The Eburovices dwelt in the basin of the Seine, and have given their name to Evreux.

l. 22. **auctores belli,** 'originators of the war.'

l. 25. **perditorum . . . latronum,** 'broken men and marauders.' By these are meant men who lived by forays, like the moss-troopers of the Scotch and English borders.

l. 26. **quos . . . revocabat,** 'whom the hope of booty and love of fighting were drawing away from tillage of the soil and regular work.' Like other adjectives of time, *cotidianus* has no comparative or superlative.

l. 28. **idoneo . . . loco,** ablative absolute; lit. 'his position being by reason of all things convenient.'

l. 29. **duum milium.** We should say '*only* two miles.' *duum* is a common form of the genitive plural, especially with *milium.*

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line 4. **vocibus,** as II. 30, *increpitare vocibus.* The plural of *vox* has often this meaning of 'abuse.'

tantamque . . . praebuit, 'he conveyed so great an impression of timidity.'

l. 6. **Id** refers back to *castris se tenebat.*

l. 11. CHAP. 18.—**idoneum . . . delegit,** 'he selected a man suited to his purposes and adroit.'

l. 16. ***proponit,*** 'pictures,' 'represents.'

l. 17. **neque . . . educat,** 'and that there is little doubt that Sabinus will steal out of camp with his army on the following night.'

l. 22. **iri oportere.** As a rule, impersonal verbs are joined with the Infinitive *passive*, not *active*. *oportet* (*ob-port-et*) is probably akin to *pars*, *portio*, &c., and originally meant, 'it falls to my share.'

l. 23. **superiorum dierum Sabini.** For double gen. cp. II. 17, *eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri perspecta.*

l. 26. **spes Venetici belli,** 'the hopes which they entertained regarding the war with the Veneti.'

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line 2. **ut explorata victoria,** 'as if the victory were assured.' *Ut*=*utpote*, *sicuti*, or *tanquam*: cp. v. 43, *sicuti parta iam atque explorata victoria.*

sarmenta, from an old verb, *sarpĕre*, 'to prune.'

l. 4. CHAP. 19.—**Locus castrorum:** see p. xxx., l. 15. **ab imo,** substantive, as *in angusto*, II. 25, and *minimum* in the next sentence.

l. 5. **circiter . . . mille.** *Circiter* is an adverb, and *passus mille* goes with *adclivis* as accusative of space. They had a mile of slope to run over before reaching the Roman camp.

l. 6. **magno cursu,** 'with a run.'

l. 8. **exanimatique pervenerunt,** 'and they were out of breath when they arrived.' Note the difference of idiom.

l. 10. **propter ea quae,** &c., namely, the *sarmenta* and *virgulta.*

l. 12. **Factum est . . . exercitatione,** 'It was due to the favourable position, the want of skill and fatigue of the enemy, the valour of our men, and the training they had gained in previous fights.' *militum*, as well as *pugnarum*, is governed by *exercitatione.*

l. 15. **Quos . . . eorum.** Caesar often thus adds the demonstrative pronoun to the relative: see note on p. 8, l. 25.

reliquos . . . **reliquerunt,** 'of the rest who had escaped from the rout, our cavalry, who went in pursuit, left only a few.' *reliquos paucos*, like *omnes reliqui* and such phrases. Most

who escaped from the fight were slain by the cavalry sent on their track.

l. 21. **Titurio**, to avoid a third repetition of Sabinus.

Nam ut ad . . . . eorum est, 'For as the spirit of the Gauls is quick and ready to undertake wars, so their resolution is weak, and affords little stay to the endurance of misfortunes.' The participle *resistens* is used as an adjective. The pres. participle is less often so used than the past. Cp. Cic. de Or. ii. 43, 184, *mores iustos . . . perferentes iniuriarum.* It corresponds to a Greek adj. in *-ικός*.

l. 22. **alacer** is one of a pretty large class of adjectives which have a comparative, but no superlative. To it belong most adjectives in *-ilis* and *-bilis*.

l. 25. CHAP. **20.—P. Crassus.** For the forces under his command, see ch. 11 supra.

l. 26. **quae pars . . . aestimanda**, 'which district, as has been said before, by reason both of its extent and population, ought to be regarded as a third division of Gaul.' It has sufficient importance of its own to give it a right to be considered a division by itself.

ut ante dictum est. At the beginning of Bk. I.

ex tertia parte aestimanda. *ex* has the same meaning here as in *haeres ex asse*, and in all adverbial phrases like *ex aequo, ex improviso*, &c., 'in the way of.'

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line 1. **paucis ante annis.** 'Twenty-two years before, in the war with Sertorius, 78-72 B.C., Hirtuleius, the lieutenant of Sertorius, defeated both Praeconinus and Mallius.

l. 5. **auxiliis equitatuque.** The *auxilia* were infantry.

l. 6. **viris fortibus Tolosa**, &c., 'men of Tolosa,' as B. C. i. 24, *Cn. Magius Cremona;* iii. 71, *Notos equites Romanos, C. Fleginatem Placentia, A. Granium Puteolis, M. Sacrativirum Capua.* A common Latin usage. The abl. may be preceded by *ab*.

l. 7. **Tolosa**, &c., Toulouse, Carcassonne, Narbonne.

l. 9. **nominatim evocatis**: see p. xxvii., l. 33.

Sontiates. The name is preserved in Sôs, a town of this district.

l. 15. **convallis** is a glen or a valley shut in on all sides. **ostenderunt**, 'unmasked.'

l. 18. CHAP. **21.**—**frē-tus** is derived from the same root as *frē-num*, *fir-mus*, and *for-tis*.

superioribus victoriis, viz. over Praeconinus and Mallius.

l. 21. **reliquis legionibus**, *i.e.* the legions from which the twelve cohorts which composed Crassus' force were drawn.

adulescentulo duce, 'with only a stripling to lead them.'

l. 23. **terga vertere.** This form of the third plural perfect Indicative Caesar uses very rarely. In Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus it occurs frequently.

l. 24. **ex itinere**, 'by escalade:' see note on p. 5, l. 11.

l. 26. **vineas turresque egit**: see p. xxxiii.

alias . . . alias: see note on p. 22, l. 14.

l. 27. **cuniculis**: see p. xxxiv. Like so many other military terms of the Romans, *cuniculus* belongs primarily to the animal world. It means 'a rabbit.' 'Sometimes they ran mines against the mound and the mantlets.'

cuius rei . . . structuraeque, 'in which work the Aquitani are very skilful indeed, because in many places in their territory there are mines and substructures.' A similar remark is made in vii. 22, regarding the defence of Avaricum: *aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, eo scientius, quod apud eos magnae sunt ferrariae atque omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est.* See p. xiv.

l. 28. **longe peritissime**, literally, 'far the most skilful;' but as it has no direct reference to any others but the Aquitani, it acquires the force of 'very skilful indeed.' So Sall. Iug. 5, *longe maxima virtus*, 'supereminent virtue.'

l. 29. **aerariae structuraeque**, 'copper mines and (subterraneous) galleries.' *aerariae*, like *ferrariae*, *argentariae*, *arenariae*, is fem., agreeing with *fodinae*, understood. *structurae* refers to all the galleries and other structures necessary to the effective working of a mine. Cp. Pliny, xxxvi. 22, 50, *subterraneae structurae.*

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line 1. **diligentia**, 'by reason of the persistence of our men.'

l. 3. **Qua re impetrata,** 'This request being granted.'

l. 4. CHAP. **22.—in ea re intentis.** The construction with the accusative, *in eam rem,* is more common: 'the attention of all our men being occupied in these arrangements.'

summam imperii: see note on p. 4, l. 2.

l. 7. **cum sexcentis . . . dediderint,** 'along with six hundred faithful followers, whom they call *soldurii;* and this is their compact, that in life they enjoy all privileges in common with those to whose friendship they have devoted themselves.'

soldurii. Several explanations of this word are given, of which one connects it with the Basque *saldi,* a horse, and *salduni,* a cavalier. According to another, it is derived from the same root as the German *sollen,* and means *devinctus, obligatus.* Valerius Maximus mentions this custom, ii. 6, 11: *Celtiberi nefas esse ducebant proelio superesse, cum is occidisset pro cuius salute spiritum devovissent.* Tacitus refers to a similar oath among the Germans (Germ. 14): cp. VII. 40, *clientes, quibus more Gallorum nefas est etiam in extrema fortuna deserere patronos.*

l. 11. **sibi mortem consciscant;** lit. 'adjudge death to themselves.'

l. 14. **cum his** resumes the sentence interrupted by the long parenthesis explaining *soldurii.*

l. 22. CHAP. **23.—et natura . . . munitum,** 'fortified by both nature and art.'

l. 23. **paucis diebus quibus,** 'in a few days after he had come.' *quibus = postquam,* as IV. 18, *diebus decem quibus materia coepta erat comportari.*

l. 24. **legatos . . . dimittere,** 'to send agents in every direction.'

l. 26. **ad eas . . . Aquitaniae,** 'to those States of Hither Spain which adjoin Aquitania.' Observe the difference between the Latin and English idiom.

l. 27. **citerioris Hispaniae** embraced the territory lying between the Ebro and the Pyrenees.

finitimae. Adjectives with this termination do not form comparatives or superlatives.

l. 28. **Quorum adventu** has the same double meaning as our own 'on their arrival:' abl. of time and reason.

l. 29. **magna . . . multitudine,** 'with an imposing and numerous force;' lit. 'with great impressiveness and with a great number of men.'

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line 1. **bellum,** '*the* war.'

l. 2. **omnes annos,** 'all the years' during which the war with Sertorius lasted, 78–72 B.C.

l. 5. **loca capere . . . instituunt,** 'set about selecting positions, fortifying a camp, cutting our men off from supplies.'

l. 6. **Quod ubi,** &c. *Quod* refers to the preceding sentence, and the clause *suas copias . . . relinquere* is in apposition to it. Cp. note on p. 27, l. 16.

l. 9. **satis praesidii.** *Satis* with the genitive is not rare in Latin. *Sat-is* may be the comparative of the old form *sat;* cp. *mag-is.* It is at all events akin to *sat-ur.*

l. 11. **in dies,** 'from day to day.'

l. 12. **pugna decertare,** 'to fight a decisive engagement.'

l. 13. **consilium,** 'council of war:' see note on p. 28, l. 6.

l. 14. CHAP. **24.—Prima luce,** 'At the dawn of day.'

l. 15. **duplici acie,** &c. Instead of the ordinary three lines, as shown on p. xxiv., Crassus employed two, in order to make the best of his small force. The auxiliary troops, which usually fought on the wings, he threw into the centre, that they might have the support of the legionary soldiers and fight better.

l. 17. **quid . . . exspectabat,** 'waited to see what plan the enemy would follow.'

l. 19. **se tuto dimicaturos.** The emphasis is on *tuto:* 'that they would run no risk in fighting.'

l. 20. **obsessis . . . intercluso:** see note on p. 10, l. 5.

l. 21. **sine ullo . . . potiri,** 'to win a bloodless victory.'

impeditos in agmine, &c., 'encumbered on the march, and with their packs to carry, when their self-confidence was impaired.' Cp. p. xxviii., l. 34.

sese castris tenebant, simple abl.: see note on p. 9, l. 23.

l. 27. **cum sua . . . effecissent,** 'when by their hesitation, *and (by)* being more afraid than their reputation, the enemy

had made our soldiers all the more eager for fighting,' *i.e.* 'by appearing to hesitate, and by showing more fear than they had got credit for, they inflamed the courage of our men.'

l. 29. **exspectari . . . opertere**: see note on p. 38, l. 22.

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line 2. **omnibus cupientibus**, 'to the delight of every one:' ablative absolute.

l. 4. CHAP. 25.—**multis telis coniectis**. We would say, 'by a shower of darts.'

l. 5. **vallo munitionibusque**. The second term refers to all the accessories of the *vallum*—breastwork, &c.

l. 6. **quibus . . . confidebat**, 'on whose fighting powers Crassus placed little reliance.' *ad pugnam*, 'as far as regards fighting.'

l. 7. **ad aggerem**, sc. *faciendum*, in order to raise the assailants as high as the defenders.

l. 8. **cespitibus**, 'turfs,' 'sods.' Obs. plural.

l. 10. **constanter ac non timide**, 'with steadiness, and even intrepidity.'

l. 13. **ab decumana porta**, 'on the side of the decuman gate:' see p. xxxi., l. 2. The camp was made quite on the Roman model.

l. 15. CHAP. 26.—**equitum praefectos**: see p. xxiv., l. 3.

l. 16. **praemiis pollicitationibusque**. They got so much there and then, and promises of more.

l. 19. **intritae**, 'not worn out' = *non tritus*, like *indefessus*, *illaesus*, *invisus*, *invocatus*, &c.

ab labore is stronger than the simple abl.

l. 24. **videri**, sc. *possent*, from the following *posset*. See note on p. 28, l. 12. *plane*, 'distinctly.'

l. 27. **consuevit**, 'is accustomed to happen,' *i.e.* 'generally happens:' see note on p. 4, l. 29.

l. 29. **desperatis rebus**: see note on p. 28, l. 13.

per munitiones, 'all along the entrenchments:' cp. IV. 33, *per temonem percurrere*.

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line 1. **intenderunt,** 'turned their attention to.'

multa nocte, 'far on in the night.' So I. 22, *multo die.*

l. 8. CHAP. 27.—**quo in numero:** see note on p. 30, l. 23.

Bigerriones = modern Bigorre, *Elusates* = Eauze, *Ausci* = Auch, *Garumni* = Garonne, *Sibuzates* = Saubusse.

l. 10. **paucae ultimae,** 'a few of the most remote.'

l. 15. CHAP. 28.—**Morini Menapiique:** ch. 9 supra, p. xiv.

l. 19. **bellum gerere,** 'carry on *the* war.'

l. 23. **initium silvarum,** 'the border' or 'skirt of the forests.'

l. 26. **in opere,** 'engaged on the works.'

silvae. Obs. the singular, though the plural is used before: cp. II. 19.

l. 29. **longius . . . secuti,** 'having followed them too far in ground so difficult.' *loc. imp.*, abl. abs.

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line 2. CHAP. 29.—**reliquis deinceps diebus,** 'on the remaining days without intermission.' *deinceps*, so placed between adjective and substantive, acquires the force of an adjective. Cp. Cic. Pis. 9, 21, *discessu* tum *meo.*

l. 3. **inermibus . . . militibus,** 'when our soldiers were unarmed and unprepared.' Abl. abs., as we do not find *facere impetum* with a dative.

l. 6. **collocabat . . . exstruebat.** We may best bring out the force of these imperfects by translating *quae erat caesa*, 'as it was cut.'

l. 9. **extrema impedimenta,** 'the tail of the baggage train.'

l. 10. **ipsi,** 'the men themselves.'

l. 12. **sub pellibus:** see p. xxxii., l. 6.

l. 16. **bellum facere,** like *eruptionem, incursationem, populationem facere.*

***in hibernis* collocavit.** The forces which had been under the control of Sabinus and Crassus are, of course, included.

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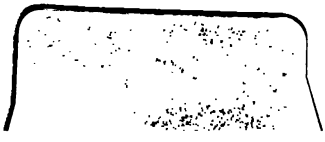
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